The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,901 NEW SIEERS. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
L SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	FRIDAY. 28th Jan.
M ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
— SIAM	3041	500	G. L. Brooks	18th ,,
L MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
M KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Adderton	11th ,,
— ASSAM	3033	500	J. P. Hassall	18th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	8th ,,
— NIZAM	2726	500	R. Hazelwood	15th ,,
L COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd ,,
M SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,
L PESHAWAR	3930	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
— SIAM	3041	500	G. L. Brooks	13th ,,
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	20th May.

TUESDAY.

M BENGAL ..... 4752 900 W. B. Andrews ... 24th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bundar at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	4th Feb.
PESHAWAR	3930	600	L. H. Moule	18th ,,
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	4th March.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 8, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles transhipped at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO ..	5,000	800	....20th Jan.	1st Mar.
MANILLA	5,000	800	.... 1st Feb.	20th ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	....20th ,,	10th April.
R. RUBATTINO..	5,000	800	....10th March	1st May.
D. BALDUINO ...	5,000	800	....1st April	20th ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA ...	4,000	12th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Bassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 12, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail	1886
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd	Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th	,,
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4600	600	3rd	March.
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3820	450	16th	do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 15th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE	G. Gelcich	4,600	650	14th Feb.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI
Agent.

Bassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

KEMP & CO.'s
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

No. 1. Complete Sets (Carte de Visite Size), consisting of Camera, Achromatic Landscape Lens, adjustable Tripod Stand, double dark Slides, Focussing Cloth, packet Dry Plates, Sensitized Paper, 2 Vulcanite Trays, Printing Frame, Book of Instructions, and necessary Chemicals, all compactly packed in a polished box, Rs. 50.

No. 2. This set consists of the same apparatus as the above, but better finished, Rs. 75.

No. 3. Kemp and Co.'s Rs. 100 Sets (Cabinet Size), consist of Bellows, Camera, Superior Lens with revolving Diaphragm, adjustable Tripod Stand, 2 double dark Slides (for 4 pictures), Focussing Cloth, Dry Plates, ¼ quire Sensitized Paper, 3 Vulcanite Trays, Plate Rack, Printing Frame, Glass Measure, and the necessary Chemicals in box, neat and compact.

NEW GOODS.

We have just unpacked the following:—

Quarter, Half and Whole Plate Cameras, made of well-seasoned Mahogany and Brass Bound. Leather Bellows, Swing-back arrangements, Tripod Stand and 3 Double Backs. We have had these specially made to meet the requirements of this country, and can safely say that no better Cameras have ever been imported.

PRICES.

Quarter Plate	Rs.	150 each.
Half ,,	,,	185 ,,
Whole ,,	,,	225 ,,

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st Jan., 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 24th Jan. (on arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th January, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at 5 p.m.

S.S. HENZADA ..... 2078 ,, ,, 15th April.
S.S. HENZADA ..... 2078 ,, ,, 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, January 22, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLAYING CARDS.

NEW YORK SQUEEZERS AND PIONEERS.

Best quality, strongest material, highly finished, slipping readily when handled:—

	Per Pack. Rs. a.	Per Doz. Rs. a.
SQUEEZERS, round corners ...	1 14	18 8
Gilt Edge Do. do. ...	2 2	21 0
PIONEERS, Gilt edge ...	1 10	18 0

TREACHER AND Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LD., Special Agents for the celebrated Machines made by the well known firm of MESSRS. SINGER & COMPANY, Coventry,

Beg to announce that under instructions from the Manufacturers, they are now offering the following Machines at a reduction of twenty per cent. off Original Prices.

The superiority of workmanship and excellence of finish in these Machines being everywhere acknowledged the present is an expectionally good opportunity for securing a really Good Machine at a very low price.

The "Apollo" Tricycle. Central Geared, 44, 46 and 48 inch. Reduced price Rs. 280.

Do. do. Side Geared, 48 inch. Price Rs. 28.

The same Machines fitted with the Celebrated Telescopic Axle, Rs. 20 extra.

The "Apollo" Sociable Tricycle forms one of the most enjoyable means of Tricycling, enabling either two Gentlemen, or a Lady and Gentleman, to ride together. Reduced price Rs. 345.

The "Extraordinary" Bicycle. The safest and easiest Machine made, 50 inch. Reduced price Rs. 230.

BICYCLE AND TRICYCLE SUNDRIES.

Bags for Tools	Rs. 2 to 4	each
Bags for Luggage	,, 10-8 to 25	each
Bells and Gongs	,, 1 to 4	each
Balls for Bearing	,, 4-8	doz.
Cement for fixing Tyres	As. 8	piece
Cement for mending Cuts	,, 10	bottle
"King Dick" Spanners	Rs. 2-12	each
Lamps	,, 12 to 20	each
Spoke Adjusters	,, 1-12	each
Wallets	,, 3-0 to 3-8	each

FOR DETAILS SEE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LACE CURTAINS.
LENO CURTAINS.
REP CURTAINS.
CURTAIN RINGS.
CURTAIN HOOKS.
BRASS POLES.
POLE FINIALS.
POLE BRACKETS.
BRASS CORNICES.
CURTAIN HOLDERS.
HOLDER HOOKS.
CURTAIN BORDERINGS.
PURDAH BORDERINGS.
FANCY BRASS NAILS.
FURNITURE GIMPS.
BLIND CORD.
PICTURE CORD.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST ON APPLICATION.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

KEMP AND Co's
HONEYCOMB SPONGES,
FOR THE BATH AND TOILET,

COMBINE the desired and various desiderata of Strength, Fineness and Cheapness, and are much appreciated by all who have tried them.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

DOLLS! DOLLS!!

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld., Cumballa Hill, in addition to their large and varied stock of dressed and undressed dolls, have just received a consignment of unbreakable jointed dolls, by Lemeau, of Paris.

They are beautifully made, and form lasting and suitable presents for children. Being jointed they can be made to stand, sit, or kneel at pleasure.

In three sizes from Rs. 9. The same dolls, handsomely dressed in the latest Parisian fashions, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 50.

KEMP and Co., Ld.,
CUMBALLA HILL.

CUTLERY AND TABLE PLATE.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, having by means of the sterling goodness of their well-known TABLE CUTLERY attained great celebrity in this branch of their business, continue to import the same reliable Goods, which they guarantee as unsurpassed for durability and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

	"A" Best Quality with Tang rivet.	"B" Medium Quality with Pin rivet.	"C" Ordinary Quality, a good serviceable article.	Buckhorn for Shikar and district use.
Table Knives ..... Cash per doz.	Rs. 31 0	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 21 0	Rs. 11 0
Dessert Knives ..... ,, ,,	26 0	21 0	18 0	9 8
Meat Carvers ..... ,, per pair	11 0	8 8	7 8	4 0
Game Carvers ..... ,, ,,	11 0	8 8	7 8	3 0
Steel Sharpeners ..... ,, Each	4 12	3 12	2 12	1 4
COMPLETE SET, as above Cash	Rs. 83 12	67 12	56 12	28 12

CAVENDISH CARVERS,

Made from Special Steel, Hand-forged, Hardened and Tempered by First Pridemen in Sheffield. Set "ready for use" by a new Process with a razor-like edge. Pair of Carvers with Steel to match, in box.—"A" Quality Rs. 20 Cash; "B" Quality Rs. 16.

TREACHER and COMPANY guarantee their TABLE PLATE to be of the highest standard quality, experience having taught them that the public prefer a superior article at a moderate cost to goods slightly cheaper but far inferior in quality and thickness of plating. Being strongly plated on hardest nickel silver, the goods are thoroughly reliable for strength and wear.

	Plain Fiddle Pattern. Rs. a.	Queen Anne. Rs. a.	Beaded Lily or Thread Pattern. Rs. a.
Table Forks ..... Per doz.	25 0	27 0	29 0
Dessert Forks ... ,,	20 0	22 0	23 8
Table Spoons ... ,,	25 0	27 0	29 0
Dessert Spoons . ,,	20 0	22 0	23 8
Tea Spoons ..... ,,	10 0	11 0	12 0
,, ,, Miniature, ,,	9 0	9 0	11 0
Egg ,, with gilt bowls ... ,,	12 8	12 8	14 0
Salt Spoons, with gilt bowls ... ,,	12 8	12 8	14 0
Salt Spoons" Miniature ... ,,	9 0	9 0	11 0
Mustard Spoons, gilt bowls ... each	1 0	1 0	1 6
,, ,, Miniature ,,	0 12	0 12	1 0
Gravy Spoons ... ,,	5 8	5 12	6 8
Marrow ,, ... ,,	2 12	2 12	3 4

	Plain Fiddle Pattern. Rs. a.	Queen Anne. Rs. a.	Beaded Lily or Thread Pattern. Rs. a.
Chatni Spoons ..... each	2 4	2 8	3 8
Caddy ,, ... ,,	1 0	1 0	1 4
Sugar ,, ... ,,	1 4	1 4	1 4
Sugar Tongs ..... ,,	2 4	2 4	2 12
Ice Tongs ..... ,,	4 0	4 0	6 0
Ice Claws, Scissor Shaped ..... ,,	7 8	7 8	8 0
Butter Knives ..... ,,	2 4	2 4	2 12
Pickle or Oyster Forks. ,,	1 0	1 4	1 8
Toddy Ladles ..... ,,	2 0	2 4	2 8
Sauce ,, ... ,,	2 4	2 4	2 12
Soup, ,, ... ,,	8 8	8 8	9 0
Sardine Tongs ..... ,,	5 0	5 0	5 0
Sugar Sifters ..... ,,	2 8	3 0	4 0
Fish Helpers ..... Per pair	16 0	16 0	18 0
Knife Rests ..... ,,	2 0	2 8	3 8
Cheese Scoops ..... each	2 8	2 8	3 0

HOUSEHOLD SUITES OF PLATE.

Comprehending

12 Table Forks	6 Salt Spoons	1 Sugar Spoon	2 Sauce Ladles
12 Dessert Forks	2 Mustard Spoons	1 Sugar Sifter	2 Soup Ladles
12 Table Spoons	2 Gravy Spoons	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	1 Pair Fish Helpers
12 Dessert Spoons	1 Marrow Spoon	2 Pairs Ice Claws	2 Pairs Knife Rests
12 Tea Spoons	1 Chatni Spoon	2 Butter Knives	
6 Egg Spoons	1 Caddy Spoon	2 Pickle Forks	

TREACHER & Co.'s FIDDLE PATTERN.

In Oak or Mahogany brass bound chest, lined with green baize and fitted with Lock and Key. Net Cash Rs. 240.

QUEEN ANNE PATTERN.

Queen Anne Pattern .....as above...Net Cash Rs. 250.

TREACHER & Co.'s BEADED LILY OR THREADED PATTERN.

In Oak or Mahogany brass bound chest, lined with green baize and fitted with Lock and Key. Net Cash Rs. 280.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LIPP'S PIANOS,
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S
"LOUNGE, VISITING, OR DRESS."

"SUPERIOR FIT & FINISH."

SUITS.

THE NEW SPRING DESIGNS FOR '87.

A Large Choice.

SUPERFINE CASHMERES.
STYLISH SILK MIXTURES.
THIN ELASTIC COATINGS.

"SPECIALITIES."
All moderately priced.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

THORPE AND CO.,

Have just landed the following new Goods:—

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

Gent's White Kid	2 Buttons	...pair Rs. 2 4
Gent's Best White French	do	... ,, 2 12
Do do Sewn Black	do	... ,, 3 4
Gent's French Grey Best French	do	... ,, 3 0
Do do Sewn Black	do	... ,, 3 4
Gent's Best Black French	do	... ,, 3 8
Gent's Military Doe or Buck	do	... ,, 3 8
Gent's Khakee Doe	do	... ,, 3 8
Gent's Kempton Tan Driving	do	... ,, 4 0
Gent's Gold Tan Dogskin	do	... ,, 3 3
Gent's Kid Gloves, Spring Tops, Fur Lined		... ,, 4 8
Ladies' do do do do		... ,, 4 0
Ladies' Gold Tan Afghan, 4 Buttons		... ,, 3 8
Ladies' White Doe Gauntlet		... ,, 2 12
Ladies' Chamois Gauntlet		... ,, 2 4

BOWS AND TIES.

White Scotch Cambric Bows .. Each 12 annas to	1 0
White Rich Satin Bows	1 12
Lavender Silk Bows	2 0
Best White Scotch Cambric Ties, each 8 annas, per doz.	5 0
Black Satin or Silk Dress Ties ,, 1-8 to	2 0
Windsor's Scarves, Cream, Fawn, Navy Blue, Maroon, all the leading colours Each	3 0
Pin Scarves, White, Cream, and all the leading colours ,,	2 8

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

Gent's Scotch Lawn, Hemmed, Ready for use ...per doz.	5 8
Gent's Fine Cambric, Hemmed, Ready for use ...per doz.	8 8
Gent's White Hemstitched ...per doz.	12 8
Gent's Coloured Borders Hemstitched ...per doz.	13 8
Gent's White Silk Coloured Borders, Best Quality ... each	4 0
Gent's White and Coloured Silk ... each	3 8
Ladies Hemstitched ... per doz.	12 8
Ladies Fine Cambric ... per doz.	8 8

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

STRAY LEAVES from JAPANESE PAPERS.

THESE leaves are almost as soft as silk, although very tough, and are made of the finest materials, entirely free from Chemicals which are used in the bleaching of Paper, and are confidently recommended as the best article ever produced for the Bath Room.

Per Volume, 12 Annas.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BATH CORKS,
(A NEW LUXURY.)

WE have received a small consignment of the above. Cork being a non-conductor of heat, they will be found a great Luxury for the Bath-room, keeping the feet warm, and thus preventing chills.

Various sizes, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 12 each.

KEMP and Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF KEY-WINDING WATCHES.

OWING to the increasing demand for KEYLESS WATCHES, the Directors of the Company have resolved, with a view to make room for a new stock shortly expected, and which is specially manufactured for Indian wear under the direct supervision of our Mr. Marcks, during his recent visit to Europe, to dispose of the Key-winders at greatly Reduced Prices.

The greater number of these Watches are fitted with highly finished movements and carefully adjusted.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

If Mofussil purchasers will kindly describe the kind of Watch they need, and state the amout hy. desire to invest, we shall give our careful attention to the orders being promptly attended to

A written guarantee accompanies each Watch, besides Case, Spare Glass, and Spare Mainspring.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESS, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing on exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

On application, Mr. NEUBERG will be glad to send, post free, his latest Priced Catalogue of

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—Havannahs, Manillas, Flor de Javas, Veveys, Trichinopolies, Pondicherries, Burmahs, and Coconadas.

TOBACCOS.—Cut and plug, fresh and sweet, Mixtures, Bird's Eye, Shag, etc., etc.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.—Sole Agency in India for Th. Vafiadis, Cairo.

CIGARETTES.—Own manufacture. Mild, Mellow, and Full-Flavored. 14 brands to select from.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.—From the first makers in London, Paris, and Vienna. Meerschaum, Briar, and Myallwood Pipes; Cigar and Cigarette Holders, Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE.—Light, strong, and elegant. Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.—Cameras (Meagher's, Marion's, Rouch's); Lenses (Dallmeyer's, Ross,' Voigtlander's, Lancaster's); Dry Plates (all the best English Makers); Chemicals, Sensitized Paper, Bromide Paper, Printing Frames, etc., etc., etc.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.—R. Lipp and Son, Stuttgart.

TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, SHIKAR CLOTH, etc., etc. Imported direct from the Manufactory in Europe.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.—For Coal, Coke, or Wood; complete with all accessories.

ENAMELLED IRONWARE.—All white, blue-lined. Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plates; Meat, Baking and Curry Dishes; Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, etc., etc.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ELECTRO-PLATE

MUFFINEERS,	ICE PITCHERS,	BUTTER DISHES,	PICKLE FRAMES,
Novel Linthorpe Ware, Mounted; Sets. From Rs. 7-8.	latest and most Elegant Patterns. From Rs. 30.	Latest American Novelty. From Rs. 22-8.	choice tinted Glasses in Elegant Frames. From Rs. 22-8.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Studio open from
9 a.m., to 4 p.m.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
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Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawin Papers
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

***ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIVE NIGHTS MORE!
(BY SPECIAL DESIRE.)
ALFRED THEATRE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, 24th, to FRIDAY, 28TH JANUARY 1887.
VOLPI'S
LONG CELEBRATED TROUPE OF DOGS, MONKEYS, GOATS, BEARS, ELEPHANT, &c.
COME AND SEE
THE YOUNG ELEPHANT MYSORA ON THE STAGE.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1887.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
PRICES.—Rs. 2, 1-8, 1, 8 as. and 4 as.

NOTICE.

VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Superintendent, Army Clothing, Byculla, up to 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, for the purchase of about 18,250 yards Khaki drill; 9,500 yards Khaki Longcloth, 35 inches wide, for puggries; 666 yards Cloth, Blue, bazaar, 50 inches wide; and 2,000 warm Jerseys, as per samples to be inspected on the premises.
J. M. SEXTON, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.

NOTICE.

THE REGISTERED OFFICES of the following Companies have this day been REMOVED to No. 25, Meadow Street.
KHANGAU COTTON PRESSING Co., Ld.
BREULS CAWNPORE COTTON PRESSING Co., Ld.
THE HINGOLEE PRESS Co., Ld.
By order of the Board,
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per Share for the half-year ended 31st December 1886, has been declared, and made payable on and after TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, on production of Share Certificates, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 24th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JEEWANDAS & Co.,
January 22, 1887. Agents.

BOMBAY RACES.—1887.

NOTICE.

THE RACE COURSE at Mahaluxmi, on and after MONDAY, the 24th instant, will be opened from 6 to 9 a.m., and 4 to 6 p.m. Owners desirous of exercising their horses are required to get daily tickets for their horses from the Clerk at the course.
H. WALTER GOSTLING,
January 22, 1887. Honorary Secretary.

FOR SALE!
THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.
GUARANTEED Tensile Strength about 540lbs. square inch.
Crushing Strength, about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.
WARDEN & Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.
WARDEN AND Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION
MANGALORE TILES have the approval of the Government and all leading Engineers for their Durability, Elegance, and Cheapness. Any roof covered with these Tiles is Cool and Waterproof. Being made by trained Europeans, their Excellence is unimpeachable.
Tiles sent DIRECT from the Factory to any Seaport Town at favourable rate for freights, &c.
WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
32, Meadows-Street, Fort; Depôt, Powder-bunder Mazagon.

THE MACIVER LINER s. s. NIAGARA has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, and CARDIFF with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING at the Prince's Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not taken care in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.
The Company's surveyor, Captain DIXON will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, January 22, 1887.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on MONDAY, the 31st January 1887, at 3-30 P. M., at the offices of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, to transact the following business:—
I. To receive the Report of the outgoing Committee.
II. To confirm the nomination of the Members of the new Committee made in accordance with section 12 of Rule VII.
III. To confirm sundry alterations and additions in the tonnage scale, in accordance with ascertained measurements.
IV. To elect new Members, and to transact any other business which may be brought forward.
By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 22nd January, 1887.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the interest of Mr. RUNCHORDAS NURROTUMDAS in and his Connection with, the firm of Messrs. Morarjee Goculdas and Co., Agents for the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, the Sholapoor Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and the Mahalakshmi pinning and Weaving Company, Limited, CEASED to EXIST from the 1st of January, 1887, by mutual consent.

શુંદરજી પરેમજી તે મુરારજી ગેકલદાસના
એગત્રીકયુટર.

f. c. SUNDERJEE PREMJEE,
VEKCHUND DEEPCHUND,
Executors of the late Morarjee Goculdas.
VEERCHUND DEEPCHUND,
LILLADHUR JAIRAM NARRONJEE,
RUNCHORDAS NAGOTAMDAS.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of EBRAHIM MEHERALI, an adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that JIVIBAI and RAMBAI, widows of the late KHARWA BHANA DHUNJI, DEWBAI, his sister, and PARWATIBAI his daughter by her mother and next friend the said Jivibai, the legal representatives (without prejudice to their rights *inter se*) of the said Kharwa Bhana Dhunji, the Petitioning Creditors of the above named Insolvent and the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court and the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent, do appear before this Honorable Court on Wednesday, the second day of February next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in Person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any they have, why the order made in this matter on the fifteenth day of December last (whereby it was, amongst other things, ordered under section 9 of the Indian Insolvent Act that the said Insolvent should be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency) should not be revoked, and all other proceedings had thereon should not be annulled and discharged.—Dated this 19th day of January, 18-7.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 22nd day of January, 1887.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 427 OF 1884.

BALLARAM GUNGARAM and HUNMABAI, wife of GUNGARAM PEERAJI both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing in a house No. 1, in Camateepoora Second Street, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay.....Plaintiffs,
vs.
JENUMBAI, widow of MAHOMED ALLY DOSSAJEE, deceased, and her sons CADURBHAI and ESSOOBALLI minors by their guardian *ad litem* RAOOTRAI legal heirs and representatives of the said Mahomed Ally Dossajee, deceased, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing in Musjid Bunder, outside the Fort in the Island of Bombay.....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 15th day of March 1-86, it was ordered that the following property should be sold by the Sheriff of Bombay namely FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate at Camateepoora Second Street in the sub-district of Fort without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 3195 and 3196 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 105, containing by admeasurement seventy-one and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say or towards the east by the property of Govind Foolmall, on or towards the west by the property of Ganoba Wanjara on or towards the north by the sweeper's passage and on or towards the south by the Camateepoora Second Road, and
SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate at Duncan Road, in the sub-district of Fort without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 382 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 151, containing by admeasurement seventy-six and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by Duncan Road on or towards the north by the property of Jooma Lalji, and on or towards the south by the property of Bhanaalee Chutoorbhooj Sunkerdas. Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property that they should on or before the 9th day of February 1887, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 19th day of January 1887.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FUND FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE JUBILEE OF THE REIGN OF H. I. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

THE Executive Committee appointed by the Public Meeting held in the Town Hall, on the 17th instant to arrange for the celebration in Bombay, of the Jubilee of the Reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, request that Subscribers to the Fund, now being raised for the celebration, WILL PAY the amounts of their Subscription to the Bank of Bombay, at their earliest convenience. Payment of all contributions will be acknowledged by the Honorary Secretaries, in the local Newspapers.
By Order of the Executive Committee,
HENRY MORLAND,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.
Bombay, January 22, 1887.

S. S. "EDEN HALL," ARRIVED 23 January, 1887.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the landing-shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.
Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23 January, 1887.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

A. G. N. E. S.—It is a positive disgrace. I won't have it. Return the things at once, or I will expose you.

BRASSED CAT'S HEAD CIGAR ASH or PIN TRAYS. Apply to LEATHES and Co.

FOR SALE COPELAND'S ½ Plate Camera, set complete with chemicals, Rs. 45; ¼ Plate ditto—Rs. 60. LEATHES and Co.

HART'S PATENT MAGNETOZONE COMBS, every tooth a perfect magnet. Apply to LEATHES and Co., 19 Meadow Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chuckla, No. 6. First-class Furniture for sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FOR SALE, a light serviceable MAIL PHAETON. Price Rupees 300. Apply to F. C. F., care of this Paper.

WE have this day REMOVED our OFFICE to No. 23, Meadow Street. BREUL & Co.

THE LYING-IN-WARD of the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, is CLOSED until further notice.

UNRESERVED SALE of Superior Fancy Woollen Cloth, for Coats, Trousers and Suits, at CRAWFORD & Co's ROOMS, TO-DAY, at 3 p.m. Every piece will be sold separately.

2 ENGLISH-BUILT LANDAUS, ex s.s. Kerbella, will be SOLD at Crawford & Co.'s Auction TO-DAY, at 2 p.m., on account and at the risk of Mr. Naylor Pike and Messrs. Geo. Jennings & Co.

TO LET—Rooms on the first, second and third floors of Albion Place, Byculla; also two rooms suitable for offices or shops on the ground floor of Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort. Apply to Mr. J. N. TATTA.

WANTED, an intelligent BOOKKEEPER and CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, for a Mill office. Those conversant with Mill and Joint Stock Companies' accounts, and able to write fluent English, need apply, stating salary expected, to "A. B C.," care of this paper.

WANTED 36 Second-hand IRON PILLARS or POSTS, 12 feet long. Apply by letter to Mr. N. N. KHAREGOT, Trinity Lane, Bombay

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the best, the cheapest, and the most durable of all other Machines extant. They can sew from the thinnest muslin to the thickest leather. For cash or on hire. Price lists and full particulars post free. 5, Church Gate-Street, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

FANCY DRESS BALL.—A Spanish Matador's Costume FOR SALE, nearly new, a Bargain. Apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., Outfitters, Fort.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated) Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

FRENCH TWILLED FLANNEL for Children's Underclothing and Dresses, Re. 1 per yard. All Colours kept at THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5: with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED a PARTNER with 10 to 15 thousand Rupees in a lucrative firm, 10 per cent. interest guaranteed. Apply W. X., care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED First Volume of the *Bombay Samachar*. Liberal price given for a complete set. Communicate with Enquirer, care of this Office.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

FOXHOUNDS FOR SALE.—available from 1st March 1887. H. H. the Rao of Cutch Foxhound. Full particulars as to price, pedigree &c. &c., on application to I. S. ASHBY, Bo. Pol. Dept. Bhuj, Cutch.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street

THERMOMETERS, MAXIMUM and MINIMUM Plain and Ornamented. Guaranteed correct registering. An assortment just unpacked. Inspection respectfully solicited. MARCKS and Co., Ld., opposite the Clock Tower.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

NEW ARRIVALS, Persian Old and New CARPETS, very rich and unique; also Dhurries, Moradabad Pottery, Sialkot Steel Work, &c., &c. Price list posted free. HURJIMULL and Co., Indian Jewellers, Rampart Row, and Meadow-street, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE, light, strong and elegant, Drawing, Dining and Bed-room Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c. For illustrated price list apply to. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS and Works of Art taken from Carte-de-visite photos to life size pictures. Orders received and samples to be seen at Mrs. Newman's Baby Linen Warehouse, No. 35, Meadow Street, Bombay.

BRAN CAKES, BRAN BREAD, GLUTEN Bread, Gluten and Almond Biscuits. PEARSE Apollo Street.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.
SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY, AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS.
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS.
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.
10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

CREDIT FONCIER EGYPTIEN.
EGYPTIAN LAND MORTGAGE BANK
CAPITAL fcs. 80,000,000. Paid up fcs. 20,000,00 (Rs. 40,000,0 0.) (Rs. 10,000,000.)
LOAN OF
4,00,000 FONCIERE BONDS 3 PER CENT.
EACH OF FS. 250 WITH PRIZE DRAWINGS.
Yearly interest fcs. 7·50c. per bond, payable the 1st of May.
PRICES OF ISSUE IN BOMBAY Rs. 130 PER BOND.
Rs. 10 payable on application. Rs. 120 on allotment
PROSPECTUSES to be obtained, and Applications to be made up to 15th February to
COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c
7 cases red border white sarries.
20 ,, coloured prints.
3 ,, ,, shawls.
1 ,, ,, lady's cloth.
2 ,, ,, woollen cloth.
2 ,, ,, gagrapat.
5 bales grey shirtings.
3 ,, ,, dhoties.
On account of the concerned—
M R & Co., 1875, one case of pencils.
8 cases damaged blacking.

AUCTION SALE OF FRAGRANT AND SUPERIOR PERFUMERY BY THE WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, G. F. COWARD & Co.

On THURSDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned, an invoice of fragrant perfumery by G. F. Coward and Co., just landed ex s. s. "Thames." The same consists of peppermint lozenges, pink jujubes, refined liquorice, Siedlitz powder, essence of peppermint, Jamaica ginger, laudanum, balsam, copaiba, brandy bitters, Dalby's carminative, pure glycerine, carbonate of magnesia, soda tartaric acid, cream of tartar, Victoria and camphorated dentifrice, pomatum, rose lip salve, tooth brushes, violet powder, assorted perfumes, limejuice and glycerine, &c.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, January 24, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.
AUCTION SALE
of
READY-MADE CLOTHES
for
LADIES, GENTLEMEN & CHILDREN
at
No. 20, Church Gate Street, Fort.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. Louis Strauch to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m.
A large stock of ready-made clothes consisting of gentlemen's complete suits, dress coats, frock coats, morning coats, trousers and overcoats, boys' and children's suits, overcoats and trousers of every description, ladies' ulsters, mantles and mantlets, neckties, shoes, slippers, &c.
Property on view from MONDAY, the 17th inst., between the hours of 8 a. m. and 7 p. m.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, January 24, 1887.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE IN BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 471 of 1886.
Gocouldas Madhowjee of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff
vs.
The New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, as Joint Stock Company, having its registered office, at No. 5, Church-gate-street, within the Fort, Rustim Dossabhoy, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, an attorney of this Honorable Court, residing at Mangoe Senoy Street, within the Fort, Dorabjee Framjee Panday, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, outside the Fort, Cursondas Nathu of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Wadachi Gady Road, outside the Fort, Dwarkadas Damodhar of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant residing at Mody Khana within the Fort, and Mooljee Purshotam of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, outside the Fort .....Defendants.
Pursuant to the Decree made herein on the 22rd day of November, 1886, the lands, buildings, goodwill, plant, fixtures, machinery, stock-in-trade, engines, boilers, water tanks and other the mill premises belonging to the above Company will be sold by Public Auction in one lot, at No. 5, Church-gate-street, Fort, the Registered Office of the said Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of February, now next ensuing, at three o'clock in the afternoon subject to such conditions of sale as will shortly be settled by the Court.
The lands are of freehold tenure (subject to a conditional annual payment of Rs. 1,760 to the trustees of the Estate of Ardeser Hormusjee Wadia), and consist of four several pieces admeasuring in the aggregate 74,656 square yards, and are situate near the Railway station, at Coorla, in the district of Tanna.
The Mills (which were formerly known as the old Coorla Mills,) contain about 93,776 spindles, and 1,293 looms, and are replete with all the requisite machinery, fittings and accessories.
Admission to view the premises can be obtained on application to the officer in charge, and further particulars may be learnt of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Solicitors, of No. 29, Meadow-street, Fort, and of the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, January 24, 1887.

NOTICES.

WANTED.

PROFESSOR of MATHEMATICS for the M. A. O. College, who shall have passed the M. A. Examination in Mathematics. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, to be raised to Rs. 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 25. Applications to be sent to the Honorary Secretary, M. A. O. College, Aligarh, N. W. P.

IN the Matter of the Indian Companies Act of 1866 and of the SION PAPER COMPANY LIMITED (in liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the twenty-fourth day of January 1887 the undersigned liquidator of the said Company will distribute at his office, No. 15, Forbes Street, the available assets of the Company *pari passu* amongst such of the creditors of the Company as have lodged particulars of their debts or claims against the Company with the said liquidator and which have been allowed by him. The bills and securities (if any) held by the creditors must be produced at the time of application for payment.—Dated the 7th day of January 1887.
FUTTEHALLY SHAIK AHMED,
Liquidator.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the above Company held on 27th November it was resolved that a FIFTH and FINAL CALL of Rs. Fifty per share be made and that the same be paid on or before the 15th February 1887 at the Registered Office of the Company.
Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on Calls remaining unpaid after.
LANG MOIR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
39, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th January 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRM of HAJEEOOSMAN ALLARAKHIA which also did business in the name of OOSMAN ALLARAKHIA and SONS in Bombay, and elsewhere, has been CLOSED from the Dewalee of Samvat year 1942, and its affairs have been in course of being wound up from that day. All persons having business connections with the said firm in Bombay and abroad are requested to settle their accounts with it at its shop at Jakaria Musjid without the Fort within one month from this day.
Notice is also given that the Firm since carried on in the name of SHEDICK HAJEE OOSMAN ALLARAKHIA, is a distinct Firm and is not RESPONSIBLE for the debts and liabilities of the aforesaid Firm of HAJEE OOSMAN ALLARKHIA.
HAJEE PEER MAHOMED ALLARAKHIA
SHEDICK HAJEE OOSMAN.
Jakaria Musjid, Bombay, 3rd January, 1887.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for earth filling and masonry works in the construction of a Locomotive yard, an engine shed, and other works near this company's station at Parel.
Plans may be seen at this office on and after the 18th instant, where also can be obtained on payment of ten rupees per copy printed copies of the conditions of contract comprising.—
1. Specification.
2. Articles of agreement.
3. Schedule of rates.
4. Bill of quantities.
5. Form of tenders.
Tenders must be duly signed, sealed and addressed to Major W. S. S. Bisset, R. E., the Agent of this Company, and delivered at his office not later than noon on the 1st of February 1887.
The covers containing tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for construction of Locomotive yard, an Engine shed, and other work, at Parell."
A deposit of one thousand rupees will be required to accompany each tender.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender,
J. M. Sleater,
Chief Engineer,
Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, 14th January 1887.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.
THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

POMMERY AND GRENO,
EXTRA SEC.
WE keep in stock supplies of this First-class Champagne.
Per case of 1 doz. quarts .....Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. pints .....Rs. 73
LESS 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850
SORABJEE SAPOORJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS,
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.
Machines Tools etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers
PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS JEWELLERS.
A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CONSIGNMENT OF OUR CELEBRATED
MODEL WATCHES FOR INDIA
(Generally known as F. L. and Co.'s Rs. 50 watches.)
THEY are now in stock in sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and may be obtained in either PLAIN, POLISHED, ENGINE TURNED and CHASED cases, open face, hunting and cut-hunting.
It is no rare occurrence in our establishments to hear persons say as follows when bringing one of these MODEL WATCHES for cleaning. "I have had this watch in use for the last 18 years, it has been the most wonderful timekeeper, and even now though it is old, I would not part with it for what I paid."
We have continued to improve these watches where improvements was possible, and care confidently assert that our new supply is of a still higher quality then the former ones.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & SECUNDERABAD.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.
AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.
Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.
AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it give immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.
Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.
Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.
AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., THOMSON TAYLOR, COOPER, MADON & Co.

NOW READY.
[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4 ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings
The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.
Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. GROOME STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.
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Mr. P. S. King, Canada, Buildings, King St., Whitehall.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

NOTICES.

POONA SKY RACES.

ALL ENTRIES must reach the Honorary Secretary by TUESDAY, the 25th instant.
J. HANWELL,
Honorary Secretary.
Poona, 22nd January, 1887.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BUSINESS hitherto carried on at Chuckla No. 6, under the name of DEWJI CANJI, Furniture Dealer, has been CLOSED on and after 27th October 1886, and the same will now be carried on under the name and style of DEWJI CANJI & Co. Persons indebted to the above Firm of Dewji Canji are hereby requested to pay their accounts up to above date to close account.
DEWJI CANJI.
સહી દેવજી કાનજી.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 14th to MONDAY the 24th inst., both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER.
Bombay, 5th January, 1887, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be payable on application, on and after the 25th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 31st December 1886.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER.
Bombay, 5th January, 1887, Secretary and Treasurer.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.
WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly
PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.
F. FISCHER AND CO.
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.
The International Fisheries, Healtheries, Collieries, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*.
THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
A BARGAIN
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new
F. FISCHER & Co.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.
THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c. ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.
ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.—Applications for temporary installations for Bombay and specially for the Mofussil must be made immediately to avoid disappointment.
F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents.

THE POONA POULTRY SHOW
OPEN TO ALL INDIA.
The Committee have much pleasure in announcing that there will be
A POULTRY SHOW AT POONA
ON THE 7TH FEBRUARY 1887,
which, it is hoped, may become a permanent addition to the Poona Cattle and Agricultural Show
UNDER THE GRACIOUS PATRONAGE OF
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.
Their Excellencies Lady Reay and Lady Arbuthnot have also kindly consented to be Patronesses.
The following ladies have kindly consented to join the Committee for the purpose of the Poultry Show only:—
Mrs. Wardrop. Mrs. Naylor.
Mrs. LaTouche. Mrs. Ozanne.
Mrs. Downing.
Joint Secretary for the Poultry Show.—Mr. S. Kyte.
The Committee are very desirous of encouraging the importation of fresh foreign birds of the truest breeds into the Presidency, and for this reason the following special prizes are offered:—
CLASS I.
LORD REAY'S PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For the best Pen of Basket of true bred Dorkings.
CLASS II.
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CHARLES ARBUTHNOT PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For the best imported Pen or Basket of true bred Cochins.
CLASS III.
MR. ARTHUR CRAWFORD'S PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For the best Pen or Basket of true bred Buarah Fowls
CLASS IV.
GENERAL KNOWLES PRIZE. Rs. 50.
For the best Pen or Basket of true bred Brahmahs
CLASS V.
THE SOCIETY'S PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For the best Pen or Basket of true bred Spanish Fowls
CLASS VI.
THE SOCIETY'S PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For the best Pen or Basket of true bred Hamburghs
CLASS VII.
THE HONORABLE MR. NAYLOR'S PRIZE, Rs. 25.
For the best Pen or Basket of true bred Malay or Game Fowl.
The following Prizes are also offered by the Society for the best Pen or Basket of Half or Cross Breeds:—
CLASS VIII. (Brahmahs.)
1 Brahmahs bred with Buarah ..... 10 | 3 Brahmahs bred with Dorking 10
2 Brahmahs bred with Game 10
CLASS IX. (Cochin Chinas.)
1 Cochin Chinas bred with Buarah ..... 10 | 3 Cochin Chinas bred with Dorking 10
2 Cochin Chinas bred with Game 10
CLASS X. SPANISH.
Spanish bred with Buarah ..... 10 | 2 Spanish bred with Dorking 10
CLASS XI. SHANGHAI.
Shanghai bred with Buarah ..... 10 | 2 Shanghai bred with Dorking 10
CLASS XII. HAMBURGHS.
1 Hamburghs bred with Buarah

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Public Service Commission, Secretariat, 10-30 a.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 21st :—Manilla (s), from Genoa ; and (ship) St Regulus, Liverpool. On the 22nd :—Dunedin (s), from Aden ; Yesso, Middlebro ; Dalhousie, Plymouth ; Kildare (s), Cardiff ; and (Brig) Falor de Dio, Diu.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 22nd :—Ganges (s), for China and Australia ; (ship) Marabout, New York ; Hajeen (s), Hull ; Vorwaerts (s), Trieste and Aden ; Waverley (s), Liverpool ; and Kerbella (s), London.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Niagara, Yesso and Surat entered, and the s.s. Ganges left, the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 24th January, 1887, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 26, viz., 1s. 5½d per rupee.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Chief of Munnad, Kathiawar District, accompanied by 40 followers, arrived here on Friday. He has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Land's End, Malabar Hill.

ARYA SUDHARMODAYA SABHA.—The fifth lecture in connection with the Sabha will be delivered in Gujarati by the well-known Pundit Gattoolalaji Ghanshyamji at Madhav Bag to-day at 6 p.m. Subject—"Justification of the Shastras towards the Vedic sects." Hindu gentlemen are requested to attend.

DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday at the morgue, Camattesoora, touching the death of Saloobai, woman, aged 40 years. Deceased had been suffering from fever for the past six days, and on Saturday morning she was found lying dead in her room at Camattee-poora 3rd Street. A verdict of death from fever was recorded.

THEFTS.—Joao Sebastiao, a native Christian, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing three cocoanuts from a tree in a wady at Chumney Road, belonging to Tookaram Babajee. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.—Pandoo Sugna, a labourer, was also convicted by the same Magistrate on Saturday, of stealing a quantity of black paint, valued two annas, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company, from their workshops at Parell, on Thursday last. He was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—Some of the officers and crew of the P. and O. s.s. Rosetta gave a performance at the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, on Saturday evening. The hall was crowded by a large audience chiefly of sailors. The first part of the programme consisted of songs, recitations, and a step-dance, in which Messrs. Gordon, King, Marsh, Collins and Green took part. During the interval the Rev. W. G. H. Ellison, in thanking the performers for their entertainment, asked the audience to do their share, by giving liberally in the collection, then about to be made in behalf of the Institute. He stated it had been the wish of the committee to make the Reading Room and entertainments as free as possible from payment, in order that all might use them. As the performers at the entertainments gave their services gratuitously, they had hitherto been able to do so, but the expenses of the Institute, which was used for recreative and social purposes only were heavy. The second part of the programme, consisting of a farce, was then gone through, and caused great amusement to the audience.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY SCHOOL.—The annual distribution of prizes and Christmas treat to the children of this school took place on Saturday evening at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute. Mr. E. B. Carroll, the Locomotive Superintendent of the Company, presided, and there was a very large attendance of the friends and relatives of the school children. After tea and cake and other good things suitable to the palates of the little ones, had been done justice to by them, Mrs. Carroll gave away the prizes. But before being called upon to perform this pleasing task, Mr. Carroll addressed the assembly. He spoke of the progress of the school, which he said had been opened in July 1878 with 24 pupils, as an experimental measure. It gradually increased in popularity, and in 1884 the total number on the roll was 74, while the register up to date showed that there were 84 pupils attending the school, which was now opened to pupils others beside those of the employés of the company. Another satisfactory feature was the Government grant-in-aid, which in the last official year amounted to Rs. 523, a large increase on the first grant of Rs. 195, given in 1879. Mr. Carroll concluded by acknowledging the numerous gifts of money and other valuable assistance afforded by various gentlemen interested in the school, and spoke highly of the energy of the new head master, Mr. Johannes, and the hard work done by the school-mistresses, Miss Stephens and Miss Nicker. A well-laden Christmas tree was then stripped for the benefit of the youngsters, after which their elders spent the rest of the evening in dancing to the strains of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Band.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE BY A BOMBAY BARRISTER.

On the 30th August last, a plaint was presented to Mr. Justice Scott at the Bombay High Court in the case of Shereenbai, daughter of Rustomjee Oomrigur, deceased, against Jeejeebhoy Eduljee Mody, a member of the Bombay Bar. The plaintiff's claim was that the defendant may be decreed to pay to her a sum of Rs. 20,000 as damages for a breach of the contract of marriage with her by the defendant; that he may be decreed to pay to her the sums of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 500, lent to him by her mother, together with interest and the costs of the suit. The sum of Rs. 3,500, above referred to, was repaid by the defendant soon after the institution of the suit.

The plaint stated that the plaintiff was betrothed to the defendant on the 21st March 1882, according to the rites and customs of the Parsee community, and the defendant promised to marry the plaintiff. She was then of the age of 21 years. In April 1882, the defendant went to England to study for and be called to the Bar, and remained there till the month of March 1885. At the request of the defendant, the plaintiff's mother lent him shortly before his departure the sum of Rs. 3,000 out of the plaintiff's moneys in order to enable him to pay his expenses, and thereafter from time to time sent to the defendant in England other sums of money amounting in all to the sum of Rs. 500 out of the plaintiff's moneys. The defendant sent numerous letters while in Bombay and from England to the plaintiff. After his return to Bombay, the plaintiff and defendant still continued to be engaged to one another. The defendant had within the last two months become betrothed to another lady, who is, as the plaintiff believed, possessed of or entitled to the sum of Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000; and the defendant had now refused to marry the plaintiff though she had always been ready and willing to marry him.

From letters annexed to the plaint, it appears that, on the 1st April 1882, before leaving Bombay, the defendant wrote to plaintiff :—

"My dear Shereen,—Here is a word or two for you while parting. You will trust me as you have trusted so long, and I will not fail you. Forgive me, dear, all the pain I may have caused you during these years of suspense. It was not of my doing, however, and if you think you will be happy in the choice you have made, I am content. For all the willing help you gave me in this affair of mine, words cannot express the obligation I am under to you and yours. God forbid I should continue a debtor all my life, but while there is life there is hope ; and my hope is to repay you tenfold all the help, the greater, because so prompt, I have received from your family by my constancy and devotion. I need hardly say any more. Content and satisfied with yo. r love, I leave these shores for three years, and will be coming back to claim you as my own.—Yours, J."

The following letter was written from 105, Leaden-hall Street, London, 30th June, 1882 :—

"My dear Shereen,—I am perfectly sure you will not try to break your promise. It was not given to me in a hurry and in a moment of fright. It was not extracted from you. You gave it willingly after days of persuasion and coaxing. I never forced you to promise such a thing. I entreated you to promise that with two more things. Can you be so hard-hearted as to break your promise in a matter not very important after all ? No, Shereen, you are not so bad as you wish me to believe...I will not say any more.....If you will not gratify my wish, there is no help for it. I do not care about any girl, white or rich. If I had cared for white skin or a rich dowry there was no end to my choice. Whether I will ever have cause to repent of my choice lies with you. It is in your power to make my life very happy or to make it a curse.—Ever yours, J."

The following letter is written from Riverside, Mont-lake, London, 18th December 1884 :—

"My ever dear Shereen,—I do not want to alarm you but you know that already. You want all your stock of patience to bear with me. You will have to make still greater sacrifices than you have dreamt of. Mine will be a hard lot in life, and all my heart goes out to you when I think to what a life of uncertainty and discomfort you so cheerfully, and I feel also thought-lessly, because you can imagine none of the difficulties and hardships of it, are prepared to give up your present one! It is a hard thing to battle by oneself, harder to battle against oneself, and I fervently wish for nothing more than this that no willing act of mine will bring sadness and heartache to you. Hitherto the difficulties have been mine alone, but now they will be ours jointly, and they will begin even before we can be together. I ask for your loyal help, generous sympathy, concession even where it may be hard for you to concede, for lenient judging. Your love and trustfulness I am certain of. . . . . Ever yours, J."

The following letter was written on the 8th July 1886, after defendant's return to Bombay :—

"My dear Shereen,—Perhaps you don't know how painful it is to disappoint you. If any thing could add to my pain, they are your piteous appeals. I have fought for more than a year to set things right. They have all gone not as I wished ; and I must confess my defeat. I cannot ask you to think no more of me. Think of me as you will, you cannot think worse of me than I do of myself.—Yours, J."

The following letter was written on the 13th July 1886 :—

"My dear Shereen,—Events have moved too fast for me. To see you now is of no good. You must consider this my last letter, and all at an end between us. To write at length is painful. I would much rather have been dead than have brought this misery on you. I have been entirely helpless. May God forgive me the great wrong I have done you, however unintentionally. —Yours, J."

The following letter was written on the 16th July 1886 to the plaintiff's sister :—

"My dear Mary,—I repeat, I wish I was dead before I had inflicted such misery on Shereen. I see I must write my own shame. It is too late. She could not be mine, because I am already made another's. Tell her of it as gently as you can. I dare not now write to her. How I wish to see her for the last time and read in her eyes, not forgiveness, for that could never be, but some pity for one whom a cruel fate made the instrument of blighting her life. I have no heart or courage to answer all letters. I write to you, hoping you too may find in your heart some mercy for one who signs himself, perhaps for the last time,—Your brother, J."

On Saturday last the suit was called on before Mr. Justice Jardine, and a consent decree was taken. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Mansooklal and Damodhur, apeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, for the defendant.

Mr. Inverarity read the following letter from the defendant's solicitors to the plaintiff's solicitors, and asked that a consent decree be passed for Rs. 12,500 in full settlement of all claims.

To Messrs. Mansooklal and Damodhur.

Dear Sir,—This matter having been settled through the intercession of mutual friends we are instructed by our client Mr. Jeejeebhoy Eduljee Mody to state in justice to your client Bai Shereenbai that our client is wholly to blame and is responsible for the breach of the engagement to marry her. We are instructed to say that the lady is in no way whatever to blame and there has been nothing in her conduct or character to justify our client in breaking the said engagement. We hope you will find this full admission on the part of our client completely satisfactory. Our client sincerely regrets the pain and injury caused to your client and her family. You are all at liberty to make any use you like of this letter.—Yours truly,

NANU & HORMUSJEE.

The defendant in his written statement admitted the promise of marriage and the breach thereof saying he had always been willing and anxious to make to the plaintiff all amends and compensation pecuniarily and otherwise within his power for such breach. The defendant however was quite unable to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rupees 20,000 claimed in the plaint, as such claim was exorbitant and excessive. The defendant was not possessed of any property of his own and his professional income had hitherto been and is quite nominal. He however obtained from his father Eduljee Rustomjee Mody for the purpose of bringing the same into Court the sum of Rupees 1,500, and said that the same was sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's claim for damages in this suit. The defendant also procured from his said father and paid to the plaintiff's solicitor since the filing of this suit the sums of Rupees (3,000) and Rupees (500) in the plaint mentioned. The defendant was now married to the lady in the plaint referred to, but the whole of her fortune (the amount of which was moreover much exaggerated in the plaint) belonged to her separate use. The defendant had been most desirous as well for the plaintiff's sake as his own to avoid and prevent the exposure and publicity incident to a suit of this nature, but the plaintiff had (or rather certain persons advising her have) insisted on the same being instituted and maintained, and the defendant had therefore no alternation but to submit the amount of damages (if any) payable by him to the judgment of the Court.

Mr. Lang, for defendant, consented to a decree being passed.

His Lordship made a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 12,500, including her costs of the suit.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

THE Commission assembled again at the Secretariat on Saturday, when the following members were present :—Sir Charles Aitchison, Sir Charles Turner, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Crossthwaite, Mr. T. H. Stewart, the Hon. Mr. Quinton, Mr. D. S. White, Mr. Ryland, and Rao Bahadoor Luxmon Krishnaji Nulkar, Mr. Ramswami Moodeliar and Mr. Dawkes, the secretary. The following witnesses were examined :—

MR. K. R. BOMANJI DUBASH.

The witness, who is in the Statutory Service, said that he is at present an Assistant Collector of Kaira, getting a pay of Rs. 320 per month. So far as the people were concerned, they did not regard the Statutory Service with favour. If the competitive system were introduced in India, they could not get as good men as came out from England, unless the candidates after passing their examination here, were compelled to go to England, and pursue a special course of training in that country. Then, of course, they would get good men.

The President : Do you hold any University degree ?

Witness : No.

The President : Would you have cared to enter the Uncovenanted Service ?

The witness replied that he did not think he would have cared, because the Uncovenanted Service was not quite so good, as regards pay and other things, as the Statutory Service. He had been to England to compete for the Civil Service, but since he had been there, the limit of age was reduced to 19.

MR. SYDENHAM SMITH.

Mr. Smith, pleader, next gave his evidence as a representative of the Poona Branch of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association. He said : Amongst those who concern themselves about the matter, there is a general feeling of disapproval, regarding the Statutory Service. The Eurasian body have been overlooked. As a means of recruiting for the Public Service I am not in favour of the continuance of the Statutory provisions in this behalf. I would retain the powers for the purpose of rewarding proved merit and ability in the ranks of the Uncovenanted Service. If retained, I would amend the Statute by eliminating the words "born and" in the definition of native of India. I would add to the rules by providing that only certain persons shall be eligible for nomination. Their eligibility to be ascertained by a committee. Each candidate should (unless for special reasons which should be stated) have passed the First Arts Examination in any University in India, Great Britain or Ireland. This committee should examine into the intellectual, moral and physical fitness of candidates by exhaustive inquiries, and report to the Governor-in-Council or chiefr epresentative of Government, who would not be bound to recommend all or any of such to the Governor-General-in-Council : provided he recommend none other but such as had so passed. As for the Covenanted Service the dissatisfaction is felt with the existing system in its details, but not with the test itself. The limit of age should be raised to 21. The witness said that in the opinion of the Association he represented simultaneous examinations should be held in India is well as in England, but his own individual opinion was that it should be held in England only. The Uncovenanted Service should be recruited only from natives of India as defined in the Statute 33 Vic., chap., 3, sec. 6, if amended by the elimination of the words "born and."

MR. J. F. FERNANDEZ.

Mr. Fernandez, late Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Ahmedabad, said the mode of appointment to the Statutory Service was not regarded with satisfaction. For admission into the Service he thought some concessions should be allowed to Mahomedans and Eurasians, as being backward classes, by making the educational tests a little less stringent in their case. The indulgence he advocated should run for five years only, by which period these people should awake to the necessity for exerting themselves.

MR. KAZI CUMROODEEN.

Khan Bahadoor Kazi Cumroodeen, Deputy Collector, Ratnagherry, said the limit of age for the Covenanted Service should be raised from 19 to 23. He did not advocate simultaneous examinations in India and England. He did not think that all those who could pass the competitive examination in India would fulfil all the social, moral and intellectual requirements which must be expected from men who were admitted into the Covenanted Service. He was in favour of a system of nomination for the Uncovenanted Service, the tests afforded by departmental examinations being sufficient.

MR. W. R. HAMILTON.

Mr. Hamilton, Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Ahmednuggur, said : Native society may be divided, into two sections : first, the educated and aspiring, who are chiefly high-caste Hindus and Parsis ; and, second, the lauded gentry and the trading classes. The first section is not dissatisfied with the Statutory system, but they are liable to regard it with the imported feeling that appointments should be given by competition. Individually perhaps not one of them would hesitate to throw up higher pay to accept a nomination on lower pay to the Statutory Civil Service ; but, as a class, they are jealous that the power of nomination might be used to appoint persons who are outside the class To the second section the policy of Government in raising members of the subject race to an equality with English officers is incomprehensible. The Mahomedan community especially consider the policy to be weak and dangerous, and they would view a large influx of natives into the highest offices with genuine alarm. Even in the case of Uncovenanted appointments, such as Mamlatdars, the preponderance of Brahman has caused great dissatisfaction ; and in Dharwar an association of Lingayats has been formed to advance Lingayats to such posts and higher appointments. The feeling seems to be that the gradual promotion of native officers would be just, especially those who have proved by their work that they are honest and intelligent. The Uncovenanted Service naturally regards the present Statutory system with dislike. The position is higher, and the opportunities for advancement are greater than those which are open to the Uncovenanted Service ; and it is felt that the Statutory Civil Service, judged by the appointment already made, is a method by which Government have got over the difficulty of promoting officers of proved merit and ability to higher appointments. I am decidedly of opinion, that the Statntory system should be retained and considerably enlarged. The condition of India makes competition especially unfair, inasmuch as high education is chiefly confined to the Presidency towns and to one or two favoured cities, and if competition alone were tried, it would merely mean giving all the appointments to persons who have been educated at Calcutta or Bombay. And even in these towns themselves the movement of education has been among high-caste Hindus and Parsis. Other castes have not been affected by it until lately, and the Mahomedans are particularly backward. The only possible plan at present is by selection, and in selection too much importance must not be attached to education. It is a political necessity that English officials must predominate in the higher ranks, and as long as we hold the country the Government of India must be conducted by Englishmen and on English principles. Therefore it is altogether out of the question to promote natives to the highest administrative posts, and all appointments above Collectors and District Judges should be reserved for Englishmen. An exception, but a very rare exception, might be made in appointing a native to the High Court. Half the District Judges might be natives, but they should confine themselves to civil work, and should not sit in a Session Court ; for, as a rule, they do not make good Criminal Judges. One-fourth of the Collectors might be natives. But these proportions should be worked up to very gradually. There should be a sufficient number of English Assistants, who will eventually become Collectors and Judges, and pass on to higher appointments, and these may be recruited from England by competitions, as now. But they might be graded in a general list with the Statutory Civilians, although their pay might be personal. I do not understand the object of having three Services—a Covenanted, an Uncovenanted, and a Statutory. It is only necessary to abolish the Uncovenanted Service and to extend the Statutory Service so as to include all Executive and Judicial posts which in this Presidency are paid from Rs. 150 upwards. To this service may be appointed young men selected for political reasons and others by competition, where competition can be fairly tried, as it might be, among those who are nominated by the Universities and Colleges. I do not think that many natives would compete in England if the system of examination were revised and the age raised. The Parsis might do so in greater numbers, and some Hindus, but not many. The cost would be an insuperable objection. But if the conditions remain as they are now, practically natives will not compete, and especially if a considerable number of appointments were given by competition in India. I would endeavour to confine the competition in England to Englishmen who are destined for the highest appointments. If natives choose to pass there, they might be permitted ; but success should not give them any advantage over those who are appointed in India. If all appointments without exception were given by competition, the service in this Presidency would be recruited almost solely by Parsis and Brahmans. Mussalmans, Marathas, Gujaratis, Sindhis, and Kanarese would not have a chance. There would be decided disadvantages, and political discontent and even danger would be caused if this system were adopted. We should have, in fact, a Brahman or Parsi rule supported by British bayonets. The Parsis are admittedly foreign to India, and have no more right to appointments in the Indian Service than the sons of Frenchmen have. They have no hold on the affections of the people, and no following. The Brahmans also are a class apart ; they form a thin veneer over the surface of native society, respected and influential, but weak in numbers, although strong in organisation. But merely as Brahmans they have no following. The leading families, who have large estates, no doubt have a following, but the ordinary poor Brahmans have none, and it is just this poor class which seeks for a monopoly of employment through education. If competition in India were decided upon for a certain number of appointments, the age might be fixed between 21 and 25. The candidates should be presented by Colleges and Universities, and should possess a University degree, which might be accepted as a satisfactory certificate of moral and social fitness. There should be a previous medical examination to ascertain physical fitness.

MR. P. M. MEHTA.

Mr. Pherozhaw M. Mehta said :—The feeling in this Province regarding the existing Statutory system is one of dissatisfaction. The dissatisfaction is not confined to particular sections of the community. It prevails very largely among the official as well as the non-official classes of the Anglo-Indian community, as was made manifest at the time of the agitation against the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill (popularly called the Ilbert Bill). As regards the Indians themselves, it is general among those members of the sections—Mahomedan, Parsi, Hindu—who at all think or speak about public affairs. The only exceptions have been of those—and they are very few—who have hoped or hope that they might secure a share of the patronage under the system. Since very recently, some of the members of what are called the backward races have begun to be less emphatic in their condemnation of the system, but I believe this has not originated from themselves, but it is owing to its being suggested to them that the advanced classes will otherwise have a monopoly of entrance in the Civil Service. The grounds upon which this feeling of dissatisfaction is based will be best understood by a brief reference to the circumstances under which the measure originated and the action adopted from time to time to carry it out. By Act 3 and 4 Will. IV., C. 85, Clause 87 (Government of India Act of 1833), it was enacted that no native of India nor any natural born subject of his Majesty resident therein shall by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office or employment under the said Company. This clause was deliberately enacted as a measure of sound policy, and in an explanatory despatch the Court of Directors interpreted the clause in the following words :—"The Court conceive this section to mean that there shall be no governing caste in British India, that, whatever other tests of qualification may be adopted, distinction of race or religion shall not be of the number ; that no subject of the King, whether of Indian or British or mixed descent, shall be excluded either from the posts usually conferred on Uncovenanted Servants in India or from the Covenanted Service itself, provided he be otherwise eligible."

The same policy was reaffirmed by the Government of India Acts of 1853 and 1858, and in throwing open admission into the Covenanted Civil Service to public competition, it recognised the right of all natural born subjects of her Majesty to enter the lists. In 1858 when the paramount necessity of maintaining the stability and permanent security of British rule in India was prominently present to all minds, this policy was further enforced by her Majesty's proclamation in which she announced her will that—"So far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability and integrity, duly to discharge." A general knowledge of those pledges and promises contained in these enactments and declarations has been far more widely spread than is usually imagined, and has not been confined to the educated classes only, but has penetrated very low down among the peoples of India. In these days when the formation of a distinct English service, or to speak plainly the establishment of a governing class is advocated in one form or another in the name of the paramount necessity of maintaining British rule, it is well to remember that the declaration of this broad and liberal policy has been a potent factor in forming and consolidating Indian loyalty to British rule, while the discontent arising from the nonfulfilment of the pledges has spent itself on the local administration, which alone has been held responsible for not carrying out pledges given in all honesty and good faith by the English people and their Sovereign. In process of time, experience commenced to make it evident that the natives of India were heavily handicapped in the race of competition as against English competitors —firstly in consequence of the examinations taking place through the medium of a language foreign to them, which however was right and proper under the circumstances of the case, and secondly in consequence of the examinations being held in England, which was not considered fair or essential. Representations with regard to this latter point continued to be made from time to time by public bodies in India, till at length about 1868, it began to be admitted by successive Secretaries of State, for India that the complaints and grievances in this respect were well founded, and measures should be adopted to remedy them. What was urged by native public opinion, such as it was, with regard to the grievance and its remedy was clearly embodied by the late Professor Fawcett in the motion of which, as member for Brighton at that time, he gave notice in the House of Commons in 1868. It was as follows :—"That this House, whilst cordially approving of the system of open competition for appointments in the East India Civil Service, is of opinion that the people of India have not a fair chance of competing for these appointments as long as the examinations are held nowhere than in London, this House would therefore deem it desirable that, simultaneously with the examination in London, the same examination should be held in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras." After long correspondence and consultation with the Government of India, the measure that was laid before Parliament and passed was as different as it was unexpected ; and Cl. 6 of 33 Vic., C. 3, after reciting that it was expedient to afford additional facilities for the employment of the natives of India of proved merit and ability, gave power to the authorities in India to appoint natives of India to places in the Covenanted Civil Service. This measure was received with the greatest dissatisfaction by all natives who at all thought on the subject; and I believe I have correctly given the reasons for that dissatisfaction in a paper which I read before the Bombay Branch of the East India Association when the Act was being passed through Parliament and which is published in the Journal of the East India Association, Vol. V. No. 1—1st, that when they had asked to enter the service in the way pointedout by Lord Macaulay, "in the most honourable manner, by conquest, as a matter of right, and not as a mere eleemosynary donation," they were asked to enter it by a backstairs door, that would stamp them as inferior to and different from their English colleagues ; and 2nd, that the power of nomination, however, attempted to be safeguarded by rules, was inevitably destined to degenerate into favouritism and jobbery through the combined operation of the forces of interest, ignorance, insufficient knowledge, and prejudice. It was further felt, as pointed out at the time in the "Hindu Patriot," then I believe under the guidance of the late Mr. Kristodas Pal, that though the measure might benefit individual natives, it could not raise the status of the people of India. The feeling of dissatisfaction with which the Statutory Act was received was intensified by the events that followed realising all the foreboding that had been entertained regarding it. For a long time nothing was done under the Act except the occasional exchange of despatches between the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy in Council. Then a spasmodic effort was made to give effect to it, in the sense that natives of proved merit and ability from the Uncovenanted Civil Service might be promoted to posts in the Covenanted Civil Service. In the Bombay Presidency, one such appointment was made, and the person designated by the entire native public as exceptionally and eminently qualified for it was passed over through misconception and prejudice. In 1878 Lord Lytton's Government framed rules under the Act and what Sir Charles Wingfield had said at the time of the passing of the Act that—"He had every reason to believe from what he had been told by the members of the Council and the Under Secretary of States for India that the power of appointing young men to the lowest grades in the Civil Service would be hardly ever exercised at all"—was actually proposed to be done systematically by these rules. What he had predicted as the result of such an attempt actually came to pass. He had said that—"He did not think it would be desirable to give the Governor-General power to appoint young men to the Civil Service at the bottom of the list, because he thought it exceedingly probable that his selections would be made merely by favour and interest." What took place in the Bombay Presidency was summed up by Principal Wordsworth in a letter which he addressed to the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the 16th June 1884, in the following words :—"The people now selected are in reality representatives as little of the aristocracy as of the intelligence of the country. They are members of respectable families who happen to enjoy the favour of some elevated official, a Secretary to Government, a member of Council, or a Police Commissioner. In this Presidency a college education and a university degree appear to be regarded as positive disqualifications for selection. A young man of independent character and high talents cannot now hope to enter the Civil Service by competition, and he has generally no wish to enter it by the back-door of favour. Every one, again, who knows India also knows how far the official world here appreciates the independence of educated natives and what chances it is willing to give them. Deferential ignorance, conciliatory manners and a plentiful absence of originality and independence are now, and always will be, at a premium. The feeling of dissatisfaction against the Statutory system at one time had almost grown into a feeling of alarm which has not yet altogether subsided. That was at the time when the blue-book containing the papers relating to the admission of natives to the Civil Service of India was published. Just before the rules were framed by Lord Lytton's Government, the limit of age for the open competitive examination was reduced to 19. Ever since the limit of 23 fixed in the recommendation of Lord Macaulay's Committee was gradually begun to be reduced, suspicions had been entertained and complaints made that the object was to render it difficult for the natives to go to England to compete. When in 1876 Lord Salisbury, in opposition to the advice of the majority of the members of the Government of India, including the then Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, of a majority of the officers consulted in India, and of the Civil Service Commissioners in England, and against the opinion of Professor Jowett, the only surviving member of Lord Macaulay's Committee, decided to lower the limit of age from 21 to 19, it was felt in India, that, whatever the object, the competition entrance into the Covenanted Civil Service was very nearly practically closed against them, and the failure of the Indian candidates who still presented themselves confirmed this view. The publication of the blue-book I have mentioned above followed soon after, and it was perceived with dismay how near the Natives had been from being altogether shut out from the English Covenanted Service, the pledge of free equality guaranteed to them so longland so solemnly desired to be taken away, and a Statutory Civil Service somewhat extended given in its place. Lord Lytton's proposal, which was only given up because there was no hope of obtaining the sanction of Parliament to it, virtually amounted to reversing the old declared policy of the Company and the Crown and forming a governing class. It was felt that all this arose out of the policy of having a Statutory Civil Service for natives, and the feeling of dissatisfaction in regard to it deepened accordingly. This feeling is not entirely allayed, as it is apprehended that the existence of the native Statutory Service will always be suggestive of the revival of such an impolitic and unwise course. I cannot consider that any amendments in the rules will remove the worst and most objectionable features of the Statutory Service, above all, its political unwisdom. It is difficult to answer this question, as different meanings are attached to the term "influential sections of the native community." On the whole, however, the system will continue to be regarded by all influential sections of the community with a feeling of disfavour and dissatisfaction, except by those individuals indicated by me in my answer to the first question. The military and aristocratic classes dislike a position of inferiority and inequality even more than the other classes, which is likely to deepen more and more by time. The feeling will be much the same whether nomination is followed by a period of probation or not. A system of nomination with or without probation will never, as a rule, be likely to secure well qualified persons, and the likelihood is sure to continue to diminish with time. I do not deny that occasionally not only qualified persons, but occasionally exceptionally superior persons may turn up even under the worst system of nomination. We all know how even in the Anglo-Indian Service in the days of the grossest jobbery and patronage, even a few great men, or men who turned out great, were unwittingly nominated. But as a rule, the system would not succeed. And the difficulties of a system of nomination for the purpose in question are greater in India even than in England, inasmuch as English authorities are necessarily obliged to rely and act upon second-hand information, and upon very imperfect knowledge of the relative positions of people in native communities and the circumstances and tests by which they are regulated. English people hardly realize to what extent their knowledge is thus imperfect, and their information unreliable, and even positively misleading. I believe these observations are justified by actual experience of the working of the system, at least in this Presidency. I consider the existence of the Statutory Service to be of so disastrous and retrograde a character for the true interests of the peoples of India, that rather than that it should be retained, I should be in favour of the foundation of numerous scholarships,—and they would have to be very numerous indeed—tenable by natives in England for the purpose of enabling them to qualify and to compete for the Covenanted Civil Service, provided these scholarships were not bestowed by any system of nomination of any kind or sort whatever, but by free and open competition in India. The present limit of age is one of the most important of the circumstances which have placed natives at a disadvantage. It is gradually operated as almost prohibitive, so far as native candidates are concerned. This has been shown conclusively by the late Vice-roy, the Marquis of Ripon, in his minutes of the 26th September 1883, and 10th September 1884, and it is needless to do anything further than to refer to them for the reasons and causes of this prohibitory operation. Another circumstance which has placed native candidates at a disadvantage is the value assigned to subjects connected with oriental history, languages and literature, as contrasted with that assigned to Greek and Latin. The limit of age for both natives and Europeans should be the same, and what that limit should be cannot be more effectually stated than in the words of his Excellency the present Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, Sir Charles Aitchison :—"I would have the maximum limit of age fixed at 23 ; for I believe that the course we had return to the position of 1854" (that adopted on the recommendation of Lord Macaulay's Committee) "the better will it be for the country, the more just to the people, and the less need there will be to have recourse to the Statutory arrangements which, if defensible at all, are only defensible as a temporary means of admitting natives of India to appointments now practally closed to them by the present rules for the open competition." I advocate very earnestly a competition in India for the Civil Service simultaneously with the competition in England, the same question papers being used at both examinations. I have given my reasons in detail for so advocating the measure in my paper (East India Association Journal, Vol. V. No. 1). It is the only course consistent with a sound and farsighted political policy, without which the pledges given by the Crown and Parliament will never be fairly or adequately fulfilled. Political danger there is none in adopting it ; and it is again the only course which will secure full administrative efficiency, for it will bring into play in the best manner the knowledge which comes naturally and intuitively to a native of native feelings and modes of thought and the inability to grasp and comprehend, which so often neutralizes the highest talents and accomplishments of Englishmen. In advocating this measure, I would suggest safe-guarding it in three ways : (1) I would insist upon the successful candidates proceeding to England, and spending there their probationary two years in furthers qualifying themselves for the service. I consider it preferable that the stay and training in England should be subsequent to the competition than prior to it, because I do not think that natives of India should be entirely Anglicized and their distinctive nationality lost and submerged in Anglicism, as would be more of less the case if they stayed and were trained in England at too early an age. I would, however, have them thoroughly familiar, almost saturated, with English thought and culture, so far as to be properly qualified and fully equipped to act their part in an administration which must be guided by the principles of English civilization and culture. (2) I would raise the maximum limit of age to 23, so as to secure, not precocious boys, but young men well grounded in English culture. (3) And thirdly, I would raise the character of the examination as high as possible in the direction of acquiring a thorough acquaintance with English literature, history and science, such as will secure both a high moral and intellectual training. And I would be prepared in such a scheme of examination to be satisfied with having a comparatively much lower value placed upon a knowledge of oriental languages and literature. For a time the Parsis and those classes of the Hindus among whom education has already made considerable progress may have some advantage over the Mahomedans and what are called the backward classes among Hindus. So far this may lead to a preponderance of the members of the former classes over those of the latter. But this preponderance cannot be designated as undue. Education and training have always been recognized both by the aristocratic as well as the backward classes, and by Mahomedans in relation to Hindus, as giving a legitimate right to employment in the public service. It has not been resented in the past, and I do not think it will be in the future, except to the very desirable extent of creating that healthy and stimulating sort of jealousy which may be potent in drawing the classes I have named towards the path of improvement and education. No political measure can claim to be perfectly free from all objections, but I believe the proposed system of open competition in India is free from objections on political or administrative grounds. The fear that natives will inundate the service is not justified by the reasonable probabilities of the case. I do not believe that if the maximum limit of age is raised to 23, and the character of the examination raised and strengthened in the direction indicated by me, native candidates will be able to beat their English competitors in any very large numbers for a long time to come. As to objections on administrative grounds, I do not think there are any which cannot be obviated by administrative arrangements, as for example, with respect to officers who may be required for Frontier Districts. I would much prefer natives of one province appointed to serve in another. If the pledges of equality given in Acts of Parliament and her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858 are fairly redeemed by holding simultaneous competitive examinations in England and India, then I think that the Uncovenanted Service, equally with the Covenanted Service, should be open to all natural-born subjects of her Majesty who may possess the prescribed qualifications. If, however, the Covenanted Service, is wholly or partially, practically closed to the natives, then there is justification for restricting the admission into the Uncovenanted Service to them. There is another ground also for carefully guarding the admission of Europeans to the Uncovenanted Service inasmuch as the patronage being in the hands of European authorities, it is more than likely to be abused and exercised unduly in their favour.

In reply to questions put to him by Sir Charles Turner, Mr. Mehta said : I have practiced in all parts of the Presidency. The English Civilian Judges possess the confidence of the people, as well as the native Subordinate Judges. While the people have perfect confidence, in the integrity of Civilian Judges, the age at which they are called upon to administer justice is, I think, too early, and their power of appreciating evidence especially when they are young and inexperienced, is not so good as that of the subordinate judges. However, native suitors sometimes prefer to go to European judges.

Sir Charles Turner : Now what is the reason of that ?

Mr. Mehta : Because suitors, who know that their case is weak, think that they can more easily bamboozle an English Judge than they can a native Judge. (Laughter.) In the ascertainment of facts native Judges are very good. As for Mamlatdars, I cannot, of course, speak with any confidence as to their Revenue work. But I have had sometimes to plead before them in important cases, and can say, so far as their judicial capacity is concerned that, when they are drawn from the educated class, they do their work well, and when they are not educated, they do their work either well or ill. I know cases in which natives have performed magisterial work to the perfect satisfaction of all classes of people in their district. Mr. Mehta here gave the instance of a Parsee who some years ago occupied the post of Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Broach, and who had won such popularity in the discharge of his official duties, that on his being transferred to another district, a public meeting of both the natives and Europeans of the town was held to mark their appreciation of his services.

The President : Well, perhaps it is not so very difficult, after all, to hold public meetings in honour of retiring officers. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mehta : But I can assure you, sir, that in this case the honour was very well deserved.

Being asked what he meant by saying that Lord Lytton's proposal amounted virtually to forming "a governing class," the witness said that the policy of having an inferior service for natives tended to that result, and that it was in contravention of the declared policy of the Company and the Crown. He would have it to be distinctly understood that he wished cordially that the conection between England and India should remain for ever, and that England should govern India, but that was quite a different thing from having a distinct governing caste. The appointments with exceptions, of course, of the highest, should be open to Europeans and natives alike.

The Commission then adjourned until this morning.

MOULVI CHERAGH ALI.

We take the following from the evidence given on Friday by Moulvi Cheragh Ali, Revenue Secretary to the Nizam's Government :—

The existing system of appointing natives as Statutory Civilians to the posts reserved for the Covenanted Service, on two-third of its emoluments, is disapproved by the educated class of natives on the ground of the selection of incompetent persons for the purpose, and essentially on account of the humiliating difference in the salary, promotion, and retiring annuity. The amendments required are that persons of proved merit and ability from the Uncovenanted Service, from the professional class, from the nobility and gentry of the country, from private persons of good rank and position, from families of tried loyalty, and distinguished service, or from those whose ancestors had high posts of respectability in the Mogul Empire, or in Indian Native States, and other persons of high educational attainments should be nominated on full pay, and not on two-thirds of the allowances granted to the Covenanted Civilians holding the same posts. All such selected candidates should not be required to proceed to England for training, but they may be encouraged to do so, specially when they are selected from the general public, *i. e.*, when they do not belong either to the professional, or the Uncovenanted Civil Service

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 22.

THE advices wired from London continue to be without much general interest The most noticeable item in Reuter's message to hand this morning is a fall of ½ per cent. in French Rentes, which had declined to 109½, and which may be accounted for by the uneasy feeling as to the political situation which a Press telegram, received late to-day, states to be prevalent on the Continent. Consols were also ¼ per cent. lower at 100⅞; but Sterling Loan was unchanged. Rupee Paper was down ⅛ per cent. for Four per cents. at 72; and ¼ per cent. for Four-and-a-half, at 74⅜. Silver, however, was still quoted at 47d. per oz. The rate of discount on short London Bills was reduced to 3½ per cent., but no other change was made, though the last Bank of England Returns indicated easier money in London. The shipments of Silver to Bombay during the week were £50,000. A like amount of Gold had also the same destination.

No further change is reported in the London General Produce Markets; but we gather that the tone was decidedly quiet, with little inclination to enter into fresh transactions. 2,070,000 quarters of Wheat were stated to be afloat for the U. K. yesterday.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady; Surats quiet; sales 8,000 bales, of which 800 bales were East Indian. Quotations were quite unaltered all round, both in spot and arrival Cotton, the market for the latter being called quiet. The same tone is reported to have prevailed to-day, the sales aggregating 7,000 bales, of which 400 were Surats; but prices were still unchanged.

Futures, for May in New York advanced one point yesterday, and another two points to-day, making the rate 9·74; but the spot quotations remains at 9½ cents. The receipts at the ports were heavy yesterday, say 26,000 bales, against 19,000 bales last year, and 13,000 the year before. To-day they come 15,000 bales compared with 21,000 bales for 1886, and only 7,000 bales for 1885.

The usual weekly figures wired from Liverpool yesterday show the total stock there to have increased during the week by 54,000 bales, while that of Surats was 200 bales less. Compared with the two previous years the general stock shows an increase of 191,000 bales, and about 79,000 bales, respectively. The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe had decreased during the week by 10,000 bales, and that of East Indian by 12,000 bales; but compared with the preceding two years the total shows some 90,000 bales, and 64,000 bales more in right, respectively. For Surats the figures show an increase of some 77,000 bales compared with last year; but a diminution of 25,000 bales (about) as against 1885.

The figures relating to the American crop possess especial interest just now, as it must soon be made evident which side on the question of the crop outturn is in the right—probably as often happens, a solution will be found in a medium between the extreme estimates. Meanwhile we have had a heavy week, the receipts at the ports since last Friday summing up 155,000 bales, or an increase of 47,000 for the week, as against 1886, and of 61,000 bales taking the previous year. From the subjoined comparative statement it will be seen that from the commencement of the season, the receipts at the U. S. ports have been greater by 204,000 bales than they were last season, and some 132,000 bales more than they were in that of 1884-5. The exports to the U. K. and the Continent, it will be noticed, show an increase both as to the week and the season. The stock at the ports had become reduced during the week by 15,000 bales; and that in the interior by 33,000 bales.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparison with the two previous seasons :—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Week's receipts	155,000	108,000	94,000
„ exports to U. K.	75,000	64,000	62,000
„ „ Cont.....	75,000	46,000	30,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,159,000	3,955,000	4,026,800
„ exports to U. K. „ ..	1,658,000	1,269,000	1,620,000
„ Cont. „ ..	1,127,000	1,109,000	1,067,400
„ Stock in the Ports	935,000	1,088,000	900,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 21st instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds....	3,240,000	3,150,293	3,176,400
„ „ Surats	259,000	181,870	284,230

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	820,000	629,000	740,610
„ London	11,000	17,000	42,000
American Afloat	220,000	171,000	355,000
East Indian „	24,000	29,000	18,000
	1,075,000	846,000	1,155,610
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 3-16d.	5 1-16d.	5 15-16d.
„ Good Fair Dholleras ...	4d.	4 3-16d.	4⅝d.
Difference	1 3-16d.	⅛d.	1 5-16d.

COTTON here is very quiet, and scarcely any business has been transacted to-day. Ready stuff is lower by about one rupee per candy, but forward Cotton is not pressed for sale excepting Bengals. These have suffered a further decline, and sales are reported at Rs. 156 per candy, for February delivery. Dhollerahs remain firm at our quotations, and at a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy a fair business would probably result. Broach is quite neglected. Sellers are offering "Good" at Rs. 208 and Rs. 205, for March and April delivery, respectively. Some January contracts for Good Khangaum have been settled at Rs. 183 per candy. We quote :—

Bengals,	Good,	Rs. 132-3;	Fully Good,	Rs. 142-3; Fine Rs. 157 Jan.
Julgaum	do.	„ 172-4	do.	Rs. 178-9 ready,
Do.	do.	„ 173-4	Feb. March	
Khangaum	do.	„ 181-2	do.	Rs. 187-8 ready delivery
Broach	do.	„ 208	do.	Rs. 213-4 March
Dhollera	do.	„ 179-80	do.	Rs. 184-5 Fine Rs. 194-5 Apr.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Rates for Wheat are pretty generally maintained by dealers, and the market may be called firm in tone for ready stuff rather than the reverse, as far as sellers are concerned; but actual business is on a very small scale. Seeds are neglected and unchanged in value. We quote :—

	Old.	New.
Fine Pessy ..... Rs.	4-9 Rs.	4-7-8 per cwt.
No 1 do. ..... „	4-8 „	4-6-6 „
No. 1 Club ..elhi.... „	4-5-6 „	4 5-6 „
Red Ahmedabad ... „	4-4 „	4-1 6 „
Hard Red ... „		3-12-6 „

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	5,865 bales.
Wheat.....	23,954 cwts.
Linseed	3,398 „
Rapeseed	4,245 „
Gingelly	8,079 „

Freights are dull, owing to the comparatively stagnant state of the Export trade, and the consequent difficulty in obtaining cargo. The Knight of St. John (s), has been fixed for Antwerp at 18s. 9d. to 19s. per ton. Rates generally are quoted as before.

EXCHANGE.—There has been very little business doing to-day on any line, but the market is firm at our quotations, and forward buying rates are firmer. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand.....1s. 6 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 6 1-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 6 5-32d.	„
Francs, 3 months' sight 192½ to 193	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues dull and declining, and we cannot quote Four per cents. higher than 96 3-16, and should the stringency in money continue we must expect to see lower sales. Four-and-a-half per cent. Paper is not wanted, and is nominally quoted at 99¾.

SHARES.—There has been some enquiry for Mill and Trading shares to-day, but the Bazaar has been virtually closed, owing to the Tanna fair, and we make no change in our quotations.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	23½ ct.	750
Bank of Bengal ...	40,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras ...	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£59-10
National Bank of India.....	37,320	250		5 pct.	110xd

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	850
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	—	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.....	280	8,000	1,000	Rs.100	1,695

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	—	£100	—	—

PRESS COMPANIES.

A. bar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,075
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	960
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	225
ellary	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	445xd.
Brent's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	135
Jolaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 500	600
Dholiera P. & G. Co. .	0	300	300	12	120
East India Press Co. .	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,325
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,725
French Press Co.	200	500	500	Rs. 50	585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	260
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	—	9½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	515
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	112½
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	345
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	
Sassoon Press Co. ...	300	500	500	25	580
Volkart Press Co ...	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

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NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

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MR. N. H. GUEESTA,

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT LONDON, ENGLAND, "AGENTS WANTED."

AS IMPORTERS OF

PIANOFORTES,

WE HAVE JUDGED it best to find two thoroughly competent and reliable manufacturers, one English and one German, and to stick to them. We do not say for a moment that no other maker is capable of turning out equally good work, but we have satisfied ourselves that the work of these is sound and excellent, and so with the help of the mutual adulation ticket we get along harmoniously. It is an arrangement which commends itself to us in many ways: by focusing our very considerable orders in this way, we secure the position of very firm buyers, and in both cases receive considerations which place us well in front of competition. Again, it is a decided satisfaction to confine one's dealings to a class of goods, which we know will reflect credit upon our recommendation, and consent buyers. In the case of the renowned Stuttgart manufacturers, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE when we see the public affectionately cautioned not to mistake them for an obscure opposition Soniedmayer, without any SOEHNE at all there was the faintest chance of their doing so), we feel that our acknowledgments are due for the gratis advertisement, and are all the better satisfied with our German choice.

As a matter of fact SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for the last THIRTY years, that is to say, long before any struggling beginner had devised the expedient of trying to benefit by the fact, by puffing his wares under a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld,

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ART POTTERY.

WE HAVE RECEIVED our new Consignment of Real Dresden, Crown Derby, Doulton and Limoges Porcelain. An inspection is invited.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,

18, MARINE STREET.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

A. 141—15 Fifty 'Bab' Ballads—W. S. Gilbert.
83—26 Expansion of Structures by heat—J. Keily, C.E.
20—31 The Loyal Karens of Burma—D. M. Smeaton.
B. 4—20 The Phantom Leg—F. Du Bolsgobey.
98—24 Worldly Tales—J. W. Sherer, C. S. I.
C. 35—28 Papers relating to Infant Marriage and Enforced Widowhood in India.
D. 32—6 Law Reports, Madras, Vol. 10, Pt. I, 1887.
32—8 Do. Allahabad, Vol. 9, Pt. I, 1887.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SOUTH AFRICA.

DEATH.

TOYNBEE—January 16, at Cradock, South Africa, Charles W Toynbee, of Calcutta, aged 30 years. Deeply regretted.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WYER—January 22, at The Ridge, Malabar Hill, the wife of M. R. Wyer, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1887.

THE recent inspections of Naval Artillery Volunteers in England have given great satisfaction to the authorities, on account of the high state of efficiency to which the various corps had attained, and the useful work they were doing in preparing an excellent reserve for the defence of the English coasts and harbours in case of an invasion. Undoubtedly this form of volunteering, if properly carried out, is very popular and extremely useful. In one sense it may be said that the most useful volunteers are the ordinary infantry battalions, as what is chiefly required is an increase in the number of rifles it is possible to put into the field at a pinch. But this form of volunteering is very efficiently represented, and special corps like the Naval Artillery attract men who would not otherwise enrol themselves among the national defenders. The admixture of maritime life with the ordinary regimental routine has a great attraction for many minds, and a naval nation like England can always supply men ready and willing to take up a pursuit which combines business and pleasure in so eminent a degree as the corps referred to. And not in England only would Naval Artillery Volunteers be of great service, but in all those numerous colonies and dependencies that have a harbour or port to be defended, and a shipping trade to be protected. As far as India is concerned Calcutta has gone ahead in this respect, for a corps has been established there for some time, and is doing good work in preparing itself for any emergency. Of all the cities of India, Bombay is the one most suited to this class of volunteering, and the only wonder is that the Bombay Naval Artillery Volunteers have still to be called into existence. With its harbour close at hand, and the open sea within half an hour's sail, a better *locale* for such an enterprise cannot be imagined. Above all things Bombay thrives by its shipping and the work connected with it, and on the safety of the harbour and the vessels it contains, a great deal of the prosperity of this city depends. What, therefore, could be more satisfactory for our citizens than to feel that, in case of invasion, they would be able to lend a hand in the active defence of their shores?

Nothing could be more suitable to the city than the establishment of such a corps. The plan is not difficult of realization, nor does it involve any great expense, and it is one that the Government would probably welcome and foster by every means in their power. Naval Artillery should be able to man not only the guns and other weapons to be found on boardship, but also those used in the defence of the coast. As a commencement all that would be needed, after sanction had been obtained to the formation of the corps, would be permission to drill at one or more of the guns mounted on the defences, and the loan of a machine gun. The lines on which the corps would run would probably be at first, a body of about one hundred volunteers with the necessary petty, warrant, and commissioned officers. These latter would probably consist of a Commander preferentially selected from the naval officers stationed here, two Lieutenants and a Sub-Lieutenant. A city that can support a flourishing Yacht Club could surely find enough adventurous spirits to take an interest in such an undertaking and bring it to a successful issue. The company could for administrative purposes be affiliated to the existing Volunteer Corps, and, now that the Poona detachment has started on an independent basis, the work would not be too much for the present staff. With an instructor from one of the ships on the station permanently detached to train the men, no difficulty would be found in mastering the details. At least six months would be occupied in breaking the recruits into harness and teaching them carbine drill, &c., while the whole of a cold weather would be occupied in learning gun drill on the works and the manipulation of a machine-gun. Whenever time could be spared cruises might be organized in hired vessels, or possibly Government might be induced to allow a yearly cruise of a week or ten days' duration to be made in one of the gunboats, when the men become proficient in their various duties. Situated, as we are, in India, it is the duty of every European to make himself proficient in the use of arms in some way or other, and to ensure this result every taste ought to be more or less consulted. A Naval Artillery corps might attract some recruits who otherwise would never be obtained at all, for there is a diversity of interest and a reality in this line which, it must be confessed, is somewhat wanting in other forms of volunteering. The navigating part of the work is as real in peace as in war, and the mere temptation of a cruise with an object would be sufficient for many.

The ultimate aim and object of such a corps, and one to which the English corps are expected to attain to without delay, would be the possession and management of a small torpedo boat, suitable to harbour defence, and capable of being a very efficient factor in any possible operations. But it would be as well not to push this feature in the scheme too much to the front at first, as being likely to prevent its consummation altogether. It is always wise to ask for a little at a time, and for the present the machine gun, and permission to drill with the big guns, would be all that would be required. The Calcutta Naval Artillery Volunteers not only use the guns in Fort William for purposes of instruction, but take an annual cruise in a Government vessel placed at their disposal for the purpose. In all probability, there would not be sufficient regulars available to man all the guns on the defences in case of an invasion, and for this purpose trained volunteers would be invaluable. The yearly competitions at Shoeburyness show that the volunteers are, to say the least, not far behind the regulars in the management of heavy guns, and at a time when every available man would be required, the existence of such a body as we have suggested would be invaluable. If more interest were shown by the inhabitants of this city in the vital question of defences, it is probable that the authorities would be urged to further action, and in this country we cannot afford to let a single Englishman evade his duties in this respect. Volunteering, which is undertaken for pleasure in England, becomes a duty in India, and a pleasanter way of performing that duty than the one proposed could hardly be imagined. No one can tell at what moment his training may stand him in good stead, and a knowledge of navigation must always be of advantage to an Englishman. Intimately connected as the defences of our country must always be with the Navy, it is astonishing that this form of volunteering is not more popular. The facilities afforded by Bombay for the formation of such a corps are exceptional and should be taken advantage of. The assembling of different branches of the service in one corps is necessary among Indian Volunteers, for our numbers are not sufficient to render isolated action possible, nor can such a mixture be said to deteriorate in any way from the general efficiency, as is shown by the ease with which the Mounted Company have worked with the Infantry branch. Besides, the experiment has already been successfully tried on the other side of India, where we see Cavalry, Infantry, and Naval Artillery working harmoniously together, and we do not see why it should not be practicable in Bombay. We pride ourselves on being the first city in India, and this fact should urge us on to take the lead in all matters connected with the defences of the country. No one has yet suggested that we should imitate the patriotism of the Russians and form a Volunteer fleet, but there is no reason why a corps of Naval Artillery Volunteers should not be as economical as any other, and, considering its facilities and its dangers in case of war, Bombay would do well to form such a corps without delay.

THE House of Bourbon has spread its branches far and wide on the Continent of Europe, but it is not generally known that one branch, transplanted into India more than three hundred years ago, took root in the soil, and has living representatives to-day. Colonel Kincaid, the Political Agent at Bhopal, tells us all about it in an article in the new number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, which is not only extremely interesting, but which must have involved considerable research in quarters in which the results of research are not often proportionate to the labour expended in it. The founder of the branch was John Philip Bourbon, of Navarre, who came to this country in 1560, having, according to tradition, had to leave France for killing a relative in a duel. He made his way to the Court at Delhi, where the Emperor Akbar not only provided him with a Christian wife, but paid him the compliment of placing the Imperial Seraglio under his care. The office became hereditary in the family of the Indian Bourbons until the sack of Delhi in 1737 by Nadir Shah. The descendants of John Philip Bourbon were necessarily somewhat cosmopolitan in their matrimonial arrangements. One of them, nearly two hundred and fifty years ago, found a Miss Robertson to marry, and he was not the only one who married a lady who had at all events a European name. They appear, however, to have clung to their ancestral faith even when they allied themselves with women of strange race, and if one of them married an Afghan lady it was not until she had embraced Christianity. Colonel Kincaird, while delicately admitting that the eclecticism of their matrimonial arrangements has resulted in a darkening of the complexion of the race, tells us that it has in no way detracted from their mental and physical capacity, and indeed there is much in the interesting history that he relates which indicates that the Indian Bourbons will not suffer in comparison on that score with the descendants of the house of Navarre who have remained in Europe. Their best achievements appear to have been in the service of the Bhopal State, in which after many vicissitudes the family settled at the end of the last century, when Salvador Bourbon was appointed Commander of the Bhopal forces, which he led against the Mahrattas and the Pindaris. With him was associated a younger brother, Pedro, and Pedro had a son named Anthony, who died in 1876, leaving a widow who was known as Madame Bourbon, who still survives, with four unmarried daughters. Salvador's second son, Balthasar, held an equally high position in the military and civil service of the State. To him was born, by a Brahmin lady, a son known as Sebastian Bourbon, and it is his son, Bonaventura, who now holds the Bhopal Estate which was conferred upon the family for its services to the State. It is worth noting that although the family has continued Christian and Catholic it has so far succumbed to the influence of its Mahomedan environment that its women have for some generations adopted the *purdah*, and have adopted the Mahomedan dress. Thus we see in a single family a phenomenon analogous to one which has been common enough in the case of small races who have come under the influence of larger races professing another religion. The influence of Hinduism upon the Parsees during their sojourn in Guzerat is a case in point familiar enough on this side of India.

THE uneasy feeling which a London telegram reports as prevailing in Europe in consequence of disturbing rumours about the relations between France and Germany is intelligible enough, and the worst of it is that, considering recent speeches, and recent acts on both sides of the frontier, we can see nothing which can at present remove it. When Germany complains that France is buying planks in Alsace for hutting on her Eastern frontier more soldiers than her ordinary cantonments can hold, and when she talks of prohibiting the export of horses lest France should get them for remount purposes, we seem to see sequences to the famous speech of a fortnight since which mere incidents though they may be in themselves certainly do not make for peace. A new and a by no means tranquillising element has been introduced by the rejection of yet another Budget by the Committee of the French Chamber, and the imminence of another Cabinet crisis. Prince Bismarck, it may be remembered, said the other day that good relations might be maintained with France so long as the present Ministers remained, but that the uncertainty of their tenure of office might endanger peace. It follows that every Cabinet crisis in France has an international bearing, and may exercise an important influence on the relations between France and Germany. We must look forward with no ordinary interest, therefore, to the result of M. Goblet's efforts to tide through the difficulties which have come in his way thus early in what promises to be a very short career.

THE CAMPAIGN IN UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NINGYAN, NORTH BURMA, JAN. 4.

NOTHING presents itself so instantly and persistently to the mind as a willow-pattern plate, when one is beating about for something whereunto to compare the general aspect of this important military, religious, rebellious, patriotic, and commercial centre. From whatever point regarded, one finds the lumpiest and most abrupt of hills, separated by the most decided watercourses, with the most eccentric-looking of bridges, and, on each hill-top, Phoongie Kaoungs, or monasteries, with their quaint spires of manifold roofs; and with gilded iron-work gleaming in the sun. To be sure, the fruitful tree without a leaf, which made China a perfect Eldorado, or a country of the Hesperides, to my greedy and imaginative infancy, is a highly fanciful counterfeit presentment of anything which Ningyan can boast; and indignant parents (with impracticable feet more resembling tails of fish) do not pass the long, long Ningyan day in chasing undutifully levanting daughters, and casket looting lovers, over totally-uncalled for bridges of inexplicable angularity. But hills, curly-roofed houses, quaint flights of steps, queerly dressed residents, and soaring birds, together with lakes and pagodas, do absolutely make up an *ensemble* which the design upon the venerable delph trencher more nearly resembles than any work of art or imagination known to your correspondent. When the fingers at present wielding this pen were about ten years old, and when, as a compromise betwixt "mischief still" and absolute idleness, they broke thorns of graduated sizes of the briar-rose bushes, and stuck the cocked-hat shaped toys into each other, the effect distinctly resembled a side view of one of the monastery towers or spires which form so very striking a feature of scenery in this locality. And so it is that, starting from Colonel Sartorius's camp, north of the station, and looking nearly south across the stream, we see, first, the Kaoung lately occupied by the Somersetshire Light Infantry, then that which accommodates the "Queen's," and third and fourth, those monasteries occupied by the Native Infantry regiments. Each tops its own particular hill; each is separated from the other by stream or lake; each has its picturesque proportion of joss-houses and "zayats" (or rest-shelters), and pagodas, and walled steps, and trees. Low down, to the east, is the town of Ningyan, about a mile square, with its market space and its Chino-Burman mixed population; but the locality given over to the troops is the ecclesiastical and academic suburb, which was until lately so jealously regarded by the phoongies as their proper and even sacred quarter, that no citizen beyond the age for pupilage in their priestly schools was allowed to ascend any one of the dozen-and-a-half of hills. Looking again from Colonel Sartorius's camp on the phoongie hill above the village of Yonah-gouk, we see the highest point of all, across the Ningyan creek to the right, crowned by the stockade, with its erect log fortifications, its grinning howitzers, and its puzzling wire-entanglement, the ugly barbs of which would tax the agility of the most patient athlete who had to thread its lacerating mazes by day; but which the naked savage, hurrying under fire, might as well try to pass by night as our first fore-father, the angel at the gate of his lost Paradise. Needless to mention, the Union Jack sways lazily about its bamboo staff over all. In the same direction, that is, slightly to the south-west, is the building for the Public Works Department, strong, two-storied, and spacious, at present the residence of the Commissioner, Mr. Tucker, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Gladstone, and the Chaplain to the Forces, the Rev. G F. W. Gompertz. The very graceful monasterial building which accommodates the Native Medical Dispensary and establishment is another feature of this vicinity; as is also the well-placed Kaoung occupied by the Medical Officers, which is lower down on the same hill as the Commissioner's building. But the noblest part of the whole landscape has yet to be mentioned; for, sharp and dark, rugged and peaked, to the east, the splendid range of the Loung mountains shuts out the morning, until, with hardly ten minutes between dark and day, the sun springs suddenly up, to gleam on fleecy fogs in the valley over the Sittang River. Talk of the ever-changing sea! There is not an hour of the day in which no change comes over these glorious hills. They soften as the sun rises. They absorb, in dreamy hazes, the heavy masses, as white as wool or as snow, which had lain throughout the night in the valleys. And as the sun begins to decline, they clothe themselves in purple, and stretch back their distances, until it seems a hundred miles to the last of them, and the lofty peaks of Tagan and Toungthe are not to be distinguished from the pink clouds towards which they aspire. For the rest, have we not every element in landscape that the most exacting artist could expect? Lakes and jungles, vast openings of ripening rice, and of cultivation, great banks and masses of palms and cocoanuts; until the sharper incidents of the foreground soften off into dense rolling forests of teak and tangle. Our friends, dragged from their homes because "man is vile," are compelled, however unwillingly, to confess that, in Ningyan, "every prospect pleases."

It is not, perhaps, surprising that much of our surroundings should be suggestive of what is Chinese. A few marches such as those constantly made by our outgoing expeditions, would land us in the territory of the King of Siam, across the great Salween River; and although it be granted that Siam is technically as little China as is Japan, yet the majority of us would be likely to admit that we do associate the three vast Mongolian sections closely in our casual thoughts of each. I remember, when brought more or less into contact with the King of Siam at the great camp of exercise at Delhi held in his honour, in 1871, how general the impression appeared to be that the graceful and intelligent young man had travelled from an *Ultima Thule* indeed before a prosaic cab landed him at the foot of the Kootub Minar. But here we find ourselves in the midst of people, not only markedly of the Mongolian type, but, in favorable individual examples, where education and a degree of prosperity have lent their refining touches to the facial expression, having for neighbours those who remind us distinctly of the young monarch, and of members of his Court. The kindly but unlovely Burman merges into the chubbier Karen; and when to his countenance comes a shade of the firmness of the northern Shan, we have the face of the Thoo, the nearest neighbour of the Siamese. But three days since, at the Treasury in the town, I saw two sturdy cheerful little warriors who had presented themselves to the Police Officer for employment. If some slight difference between them and a few Karens who had come in for the bazaar, did strike me, it was none the less surprising to learn from an official, himself a Burman, that the mere name of these men's country was unknown; whilst, as for their language, but two individuals in all the town could even make an attempt to converse in it. They point towards the rising sun when asked where their country lies; and so, when you in Bombay allow the personalities of any of us to flit across your remembering minds at the seasonable toast of "Absent Friends," you may perhaps be the more easily able to picture our surroundings to yourselves from knowing how close is our touch to near neighbors of the Celestials.

The closing month of the year has been a busy one amongst our military friends. A column of 100 men of the Royal West Surrey Regiment, 40 Somersetshire Light Infantry, 30 Beloochis, and 30 P. L. I. gathered at a point just across the river near Sinthawah on the 1st instant, with orders to advance in the direction of Lachani and Sikhanjee, in two parties, and make a simultaneous assault upon those places. The Intelligence Officer was Mr. Durrant, and the column was under the orders of Colonel Holt. It is probable that, owing largely to the small space in which the advanced party had to move, and the suddenness of the incidents which gave interest to this expedition, the precise facts will never be agreed upon. We hear of two men having been met leading a sick or wounded elephant. Being examined, one of them airily confesses to being, or having been, a dacoit; but indicates that fate is too powerful for him, and that if he must betray his comrades, why he must. Their stronghold is five miles on: he will show the way. The requisite number of men is got into proper formation, and a forward move is made; but hardly have three hundred yards been traversed when Private Barrett thinks he sees some heads popping up and down behind some logs. He points to the place, and all too soon proves to be right, for a heavy fire from in front is poured upon the party. Barrett himself is shot through the arm, the bullet wounding the side after penetrating the limb; a comrade is shot through the armpit, the ball passing out as I hear at the back low down. Shot through both bones of the leg in one instance; through the hand after the ball had broken the stock of the rifle in another; through the thigh at the groin in a third, and through the arm in the fourth, men are being put *hors de combat* quickly and on all sides. From tree-tops, from hidden rifle pits in staked ground, from all sides, comes the fire of an invisible foe; and there is nothing for it but a retreat. In the near distance it is evident that a heavier force still is concealed. Shrieks of challenge, abuse, and contempt, mingled with the beating of tom-toms, show how powerful the enemy considers himself to be. The theory has been broached that the hati-wallah was not only a dacoit, but a decoy. His part was to meet the column and lead it into an ambush; and on that idea, he is led forth, placed against a tree, and shot. I do not vouch for the story. The source from which I had it is distinctly not authoritative. We are eternally hearing of guides being in peril of their lives because our expeditions are led all too late within striking distance; and when arduous marches end at deserted strongholds, it is said to be difficult to acquit the guides of having favoured the escape of the enemy Dejected columns return weary and worn; and their wail is that these cowardly dacoits will never await their attack. But about the "waiting" this time there was no mistake. The dacoit had promised to lead them to the enemy, and he had kept his word: witness the six fine fellows on the ground. We have not had sufficient authority for believing the story of the summary execution of the guide; and experienced persons here are glad it should be so. If guides are to be suspected of treachery when there is no fighting, and shot when there is some, save me from being a guide! Should it prove true so far as the absolute execution is concerned, better reason for it will surely transpire than that the man led them to the enemy, ambush or no ambush. We believe a succession of volleys was fired, a few dozens of cattle of the dacoits were shot, and the party returned.

It was with inexpressible grief that all ranks here heard of the death from cholera at Yemethen of Surgeon R. W. Kelsall, in charge of "B" Section of the British Field Hospital, 3rd Brigade. He had marched up with the "Queen's" from Tonghoo; and had borne a worthy, and for a "non-combatant officer," prominent part in the highly successful assault upon Tha-man's stronghold, of which I have already furnished you with some account. He had left this in his usual health and spirits; and before his friends here had had time to receive a letter from him, he was reported by wire sick with, and then dead of, cholera. Belonging to a distinguished military family, this officer had himself reaped laurels at Candahar, elsewhere in Afghanistan, in Egypt, where he was present at the battle at Tel-el-Kebir, and, when quite a lad, by saving life from drowning, for which he received the Humane Society's medal But it is by the bedside he will be most missed in the profession that he loved; and a large number of your readers in Kirkee and elsewhere will be sharers in the grief with which this mention of a brave and gentle character is made.

Telegraphic communication with Yemethen being interrupted, a party under a Subaltern of the Queen's escorted the Telegraph overseer, to have it restored, on the 6th instant.

The detachment of the 13th Somersetshire Light Infantry marched for Mandalay on the 7th. The prospect was a month's marching and forty rivers to cross. Captain Richard Cooper was in command; and long ere this can come to your hands you will have heard of his death from continued fever.

We had a flying visit from Sir Theodore Hope about that time, an escort being sent to meet him at a place called Ayloh. If a Rangoon paper of August last had been as wise then as it is now, it would probably not have grumbled at the expense to the public incurred by such visits, which, it considered, would have been better applied to the construction of the railway from Tonghoo to Yemethen. It was in furtherance of that very project that Sir Theodore visited Ningyan; and not improbably the commendable speed with which the scaffold-bridge across the Ningyan creek near Colonel Sartorius's camp was finished was not entirely unconnected with the call. I observed last evening that the "monkey" pile-driver frame is almost in readiness to commence work on the permanent structure.

On the 9th inst., Colonel Sartorius, with two guns of the Elephant Battery, R. A., 70 rifles of the Royal West Surrey Regiment, 90 Beloochis, and some mounted infantry started for Kidoung, where it was reported, that a considerable body of dacoits had got together. Finding a village and stockade with large stores of rice but recently deserted, this distinguished officer opined that some stragglers were nearly sure to be hanging about. Concluding that any touch which they would seek to maintain with their main-body would extend across the river, he took sixteen rifles of his regiment and concealed himself near the ford. After some time a party of a man and three women (if I am rightly informed) came along; and on being interrogated, the man said he would guide Colonel Sartorius to the retreat of the gang. An arduous mountain march, the guns having to remain behind, during which a mile an hour was the most that could be made, through rough and narrow rocky defiles, ended just at day-break in a complete surprise of the dacoits, who were utterly routed. Eleven dead bodies were found, and evidence existed of a considerable number of wounded having escaped through the jungle. Some cattle and arms were captured. An elephant was also secured; but having been wounded in the *melee*, was so restive and troublesome that it had to be shot. It is believed that Colonel Sartorius's movements brought him within view of the stronghold of the triumphant foe of the fatal 2nd inst., but without orders and guns nothing could be done.

About the 15th and 16th large bodies moved off with the object of co-operating with others from Yemethen and the Irrawaddy. A place called Hlaw-bone was given by telegram as that at which the several bodies were to rendezvous on the 21st, although it would now app

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

ANXIETY IN EUROPE.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

Anxiety is felt in Europe at the Franco-German situation owing to the constant disturbing rumours which are prevailing in reference thereto.

THE EXPORTATION OF HORSES FROM GERMANY.

BERLIN, JAN. 21.

Owing to large purchases of horses which are taking place in Germany for the armies of other countries, the German Government proposes to take steps to prohibit their exportation as soon as possible.

REJECTION OF THE FRENCH BUDGET.

CABINET CRISIS APPREHENDED,

PARIS, JAN. 21.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies to-day rejected the amended Budget for 1887 presented by M. Dauphin, the Minister of Finance.

A Cabinet crisis is apprehended.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

PARIS, JAN. 22.

The French Ministry have withdrawn their Budget and accepted the proposals of the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. A Ministerial crisis has thus been averted.

SPEECH OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Harwick yesterday, said that although there were still grave obstacles to surmount, the forthcoming Conference increased the hopes of ultimate unity among the Liberals, because all were sincere in their desire for concord. Mr. Chamberlain said he was hopeful that a land settlement was possible uniting the Conservatives, Liberals and Irish members. He reiterated the plan for giving autonomy to Ireland similar to that granted to Canada.

RESIGNATION OF CARDINAL JACOBINI.

ROME, JAN. 21.

His Holiness the Pope has accepted the resignation of Cardinal Jacobini, the Pontifical Secretary of State, on the ground of ill-health, and Monsignor Vincenso Vanutelli, the late Delegate Apostolic for Constantinople, and at present the Nuncio accredited to the Court of Lisbon, will succeed him shortly, the *pro* Secretary of State acting in the meanwhile.

CARDINAL JACOBINI'S SUCCESSOR.

ROME, JAN. 22.

It is now stated that Monsignor Rampolla del Tindaro, the Apostolic Nuncio at the Court of Madrid, is the successor of Cardinal Jacobini.

THE PACIFICATION OF BURMA.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST WUNTHO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, JAN. 21.

The following is a fuller account of the negociations with the Wuntho Sawbwah, which have now failed :—

Mr. Burgess, Commissioner of the Northern Division, requested the Sawbwah to meet him and the Deputy Commissioner at Manle, on January 3rd, to settle the matters pending, and ordered him to clear the passes across the Minavoon hills of felled trees and other obstacles with which they were blocked. The Sawbwah did not come in person, but sent a letter by one of his chief officers requesting that instructions might be given to him. He gave no promise of submission, of attending to the Commissioner's requests of paying the revenue, or anything else requested.

The Commissioner's reply was that the letter was unsatisfactory, and that the British would advance upon Wuntho as he had been warned they would. But that the intentions were still peaceful, and that if he agreed the Commissioner would meet him on the march with a simple escort, and gave him a safe conduct, promising also complete personal safety to the Sawbwah and his father, and permitting one or both to come or go irrespective of the result of the interview.

The Sawbwah quickly replied the same day proposing to meet the Commissioner at Baingbit, a jungle on the line of march after about a week. The British did not wait but marched on to the Tathwin Pass, which was blocked with felled trees for several miles, and defended by five stockades. 400 of the Wuntho men had occupied the pass the previous evening, but had disappeared before the arrival of our troops.

The Sawbwah had also requested us to stop the advance of troops from Myedu. This was not agreed to, as it seemed to be only a delay in order to gain time.

Finally an advance was ordered upon Wuntho. The Sawbwah fled to the hills as previously reported.

The Wuntho Sawbwah has no hereditary claims. He was a Myothugyi or Town Governor, in Wuntho, nder Mindohn Min, and was promoted to the Sawbwaship for administrative ability and faithful service. He is by race a Shan Kaddoo, but has been brought up in Mandalay.

On the conquest of Burma by the British he refused to come in and began to extend his authority over the neighbouring districts, persuading native officials to acquiesce.

This power has been much exaggerated, but is evidently considerable, and the idea of a force of several thousand men strongly posted on the northern hills is not pleasant.

The Wuntho Sawbwah wished to establish a new kingdom on the ruins of the Burman monarchy, but this must not be. Probably he relies upon hina for help.

The Kinwoon Mengyi's mission may be successful, but few are sanguine about it.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 22.

The *Rangoon Gazette's* Mandalay correspondent telegraphs :—

The Theebaw Tsawbwa, with a thousand followers, has arrived at the British post of Zebingale, to renew his friendship with the British. The 5th Bengal Infantry will escort him to Mandalay.

An advance party of General Cox's Brigade, under Colonel Creek, of the Welsh Fusiliers, with Captain Chalmers, of the 7th Bengal Cavalry, occupied Wuntho without opposition on the 15th. The column marched 35 miles in fifteen hours.

Commissioner Burgess in charge of the expedition will install the Kinwoon Mingyee, to administer affairs until the Wuntho Tsawbwa is persuaded to return and acknowledge British rule.

Four Hypoongyees with a few followers have been arrested in Mandalay, while swearing allegiance to a nephew of King Mindohn Min, a boy of thirteen.

THE BURMAN POLICE.

The privilege of volunteering for the police has been offered to native regiments returning to India. Sir Frederick Roberts has issued an order urging officers to encourage their men to enlist because it is imperative to raise sixteen thousand police before reducing the Burma Field force.

Sir Charles Arbuthnot arrived to-day.

THE JUBILEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 22.

The Jubilee Committee met to-day to consider suggestions and frame resolutions to be submitted to a public meeting on Tuesday. It was resolved unanimously that two separate subscriptions should be raised, one to be collected in Rangoon, and expended in the celebration in Rangoon of the Jubilee, on 16th February ; the other to be collected throughout the Province, and devoted to a permanent national memorial for the whole of Burma. The precise form of the national memorial is to be determined upon after a consultation with the representatives of all parts and all nationalities of the united provinces of Upper and Lower Burma.

In Rangoon the festivities will take the form of sports, illuminations, etc., for which Rs. 3,000 were subscribed in the room.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 23.

The Governor probably proceeds on tour for a month previous to reaching Ooty in March.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

The following have been appointed on probation to be Assistant Commissioners in Burma :—Messrs. G. H. Barnard, B. S. Carey, L. K. McDermott and J. S. Fraser.

Surgeon Weir, Sind-Pishin Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Colonel Grant Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, reverts to the Military Department.

Surgeon Owen, late of the Boundary Commission, is to be employed in the North-West Provinces.

Colonel G. N. Channer, Commandant 14th Bengal Infantry, is appointed to the Brigade Staff, *vice* Brigadier-General Gordon, promoted to be Major-General.

The following are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps :—Lieutenant Holland, Liverpool Regiment ; Lieutenant Barton, Wiltshire Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson, Bengal Police, is granted leave for one year.

Captain Moore, Military Works Department, is granted 182 days' leave, and Lieutenant Shipley, 13th Bengal Lancers, one year's leave, and Lieutenant Pringle, R.E., one year's leave.

The following are granted an extension of leave : —Colonel C. E. Stewart, C.B., for two months and Major Fishe, for one month.

Colonel P. C. Rynd is permitted to reside out of India, drawing his pay under paragraph 1 of the Staff Corps Leave Rules.

The following are promoted :—To be Colonels in the Army—Lieutenant-Colonel Hewett, Bengal S. C. ; Lieutenant-Colonel Strover, Madras ; Lieutenant-Colonel Vertue, Madras. To be Lieutenant-Colonel—Major H. R. L. Carey, Bengal. To be Majors—Captain A. C. Talbot and Captain A. J. Reid.

Promotions in the Indian Army :—To be Lieut-Colonels Major Farwell and Major David Robertson.

Major Tulloch, General List, is permitted to retire from the service.

Private Verasawmy, 23rd Madras Infantry, is awarded the third class Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry at Myogyee.

Capt Burn Murdoch, Acting Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, reverts to the Military Department.

Major Le Breton, on return from leave, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

Mr. Hubbard is appointed Examiner in the Central Provinces.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The Bombay mails of the 7th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 21.

The Anchor Line steamer Victoria left here for Bombay this morning.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo yesterday evening.

LISBON, JAN. 21.

The B. I. N. S. Co.'s steamer Dacca, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, JAN. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4

The Manchester Market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72
4½ per cent. do.	74¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	47

Arrival—Stella.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton.....	50,000	bales.
" " " Surats.....	5,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton ...	137,000	"
" " " Surats.....	3,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	820,000	"
" " Surats.....	63,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London...	11,000	"

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 23.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Kurrachee, Jan. 23.—Turkish route interrupted beyond Bosilka.

THE BAROMETER READINGS.

FRIDAY NIGHT, JAN. 21.

10 p.m.	67·9

SATURDAY, JAN. 22.

6 a.m.	61·4
10 a.m.	69·4
2 p.m.	75·4
4 p.m.	74·4

AMONG the witnesses examined before the Public Service Commission on Saturday was Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta, who gave it as his opinion that the feeling against the Statutory Service is one of dissatisfaction, because when the natives, in the words of Lord Macaulay, asked to enter the service "in the most honourable manner, as a matter of right, and not as a mere eleemosynary donation," they were told to enter it by a backdoor. Rather than that the Statutory Service should be retained, he said he should be in favour of the Government founding numerous scholarships, to be bestowed by free and open competition in India to those who wished to go to England in order to try for the Covenanted Civil Service. Mr. Mehta was, however, in favour of having the examination simultaneously in India and England, opining that the fear that the natives in that event would soon inundate the service was not justified by the reasonable probabilities of the case On the question of age the witness cited with approval the recorded opinion of Sir Charles Aitchison that the limit should be raised to 23. Another witness, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednagar, said that the educated and aspiring natives, namely high caste Hindoos and Parsees, were by no means dissatisfied with the Statutory Service. Although they no doubt regarded it with "the imported feeling" that appointments should be made by competition, as a class they were jealous that the power of nomination might be used to appoint persons outside it. Any policy that would result in a large influx of natives of this class into the highest offices would, in Mr. Hamilton's opinion, be viewed with genuine alarm by the Mahomedan and other backward communities. The witness was decidedly of opinion that the Statutory system should be retained and considerably enlarged. The condition of India made competition especially unfair, because competition would simply mean the restriction of appointments to a small circle of certain educated classes in the presidency towns. As for the Parsees, Mr. Hamilton thinks they are "admittedly foreign to India, and have no more right to appointments in the Indian service than the sons of Frenchmen have." Mr. K. R. Bomonji, a Statutory Civilian, at present occupying the post of Assistant Collector at Kaira, was also examined. He said that the people did not regard the Statutory Service with favour.

A CASE of breach of promise of marriage, which had been the subject of much gossip in the Parsee community of Bombay for some months past, was finally disposed of at the High Court by Mr. Justice Jardine on Saturday last. It was the case of Sherinbai *vs.* Jeejeebhoy Eduljee Mody, a member of the Bombay Bar, in which the plaintiff claimed Rs. 20,000 as damages for breach of promise of marriage by the defendant ; and also Rs. 3,500 lent by plaintiff's mother for the purpose of assisting defendant to prosecute his studies for the Bar while he was in England. Defendant had repaid the Rs. 3,500 soon after the institution of the suit, and had paid into Court Rs. 1,500, which he said was sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's claim. At the hearing on Saturday, a consent decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 12,500, in settlement of all claims, was applied for. Mr. Inverarity read to the Court a letter written by the defendant's solicitors to the plaintiff's, which was in substance as follows :—That the case having been amicably settled through the intercession of friends of both parties, the defendant, from a sense of justice to the plaintiff, desired to intimate that he deserved all the blame in the matter, and that he was responsible for the breach of promise of marriage, and not the plaintiff ; that she was not in the least to blame ; that the defendant had found no reasonable cause in her conduct or character to justify his breach of the promise of marriage ; and that the defendant heartily expressed his regret at the pain and injury caused by him to the plaintiff and to her family. The consent decree which his Lordship passed was that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff Rs. 12,500, including her costs of the suit.

WE hear that the Government have recommended Mr. Ragunath Shivram Tipnis, B.A., LL.B. for the Statutory Civil Service for this year. Mr Tipnis is the only selection this year for the Service. He is a first class Sub-Judge, and is at present in charge of the Agricultural Court at Poona.

MR. NUSSERWANJEE MANEKJEE PETIT has expressed a desire to contribute Rs. 10,000 towards the establishment of a dispensary at Udwara.

A CORRESPONDENT, whom we believe to be well informed, assures us that the reports in the newspapers of disobedience to the orders of the Apostolic Delegate on the part of the Goanese priests at Ceylon are without any foundation, all of them having readily submitted. On hearing from the Archbishop of Goa, by telegraph, that the Portuguese Government having given their *Placet* to the Bull *Humane Salutis*, establishing the Catholic hierarchy in India and Ceylon, the priests and Catholics subject to the Padroado were bound to respect and obey the injunctions of his Holiness the Pope, or his Delegate in India, and that the Goanese priests were at perfect liberty to accept appointments under the new prelates, or to return to Goa.

MR. W. MERK, C.S., has arrived in India from the Afghan frontier, and proceeds at once to Calcutta.

THE plans and estimates for the Jhansi-Bansda section of the Indian Midland Railway have been passed, and work will now proceed rapidly on that portion of the line.

THE question of Simla allowances is now under consideration, and probably a revised scale will be issued before the Government of India next visits the summer capital.

DEWAN LUCHMAN DASS has been formally appointed Minister of Kashmere. Mr. Plowden, the Resident, has just moved to Jammu, where the Maharaja now is, and Mr. Wingate, the Settlement Officer, is also there.

THE Hon. R. Oldfield, one of the Judges of the High Court at Allahabad, and the Father of the Bengal Civil Service, is expected to retire in March next.

THE Rev. Allan Ramsay, who was only the other day appointed chaplain of Cawnpore, is now under orders to take over charge of the chaplaincy of St. Thomas's Church, Calcutta. He will also be Secretary of the Calcutta Free School.

IT has been found necessary to bring Surgeon-Major C. F. Oldham, of the 1st Ghoorkhas—who was recently attacked by his khitmutgar at Dharmsala—before a Medical Board, with a view to his being invalided to England.

IT seems likely that when the Commander-in-Chief goes to Peshin next month the whole tour may be done by railway train. The Quetta line by latest accounts is now close up to the Khojak, and General Browne hopes to be through with the Hurnai line to the Peshin plateau before many weeks have passed. The weather, however, has been untoward of late, and this may delay him.

IN connection with the subject of Statutory Civilians, it is a curious fact, remarks the Lahore paper, that of the five appointed in the Punjab, one has failed at three departmental examinations, and is liable, therefore, to be removed under the rules, from the Service ; and another is absent without leave, and is said to have entrusted himself with a political mission, of a kind that will hardly be regarded with favour by the Government he serves The absentee is Sardar Gurbachan Singh, who, when last heard of, was in French India, ventilating what he considered to be his grievances.

A PROJECT is on foot for making over an important section of the Punjab Railway system to the management of the East India Railway. It is proposed to transfer, to the East Indian, the line from Ghaziabad to Saharunpore. The Lahore paper protests against the transfer as a measure that will entirely alter the conditions of railway traffic in the Province. "It will materially affect the convenience of the travelling public. It will seriously interfere, so far as we can see, with the development of the Punjab generally. The object of the proposal is apparently to facilitate railway traffic between the Punjab and Calcutta ; and to tap, for the benefit of the Bengal port, districts which have hitherto sent their surplus produce to Karachi. In other words, the commercial prosperity of the East Indian Railway is to be promoted at the expense of the line that connects the Punjab with its natural sea-port in Scinde."

A SILLY scarce is reported to be prevalent in Calcutta among the native servants. This is nothing less than that the Sirkar has issued a mysterious order forbidding natives to appear in the streets after nine o'clock on pain of death. "Several veracious stories," says the *Englishman*, "have reached us of the death penalty having been carried out under appalling circumstances of terror and mystery. Even the intelligent kitmatghar, with his dignified calmness upset by the latest tale of horror, has been known to make a wide detour rather than cross the Maidan after the dreaded hour. Nothing so absurd has been known since the Gallikatta scare on the Ganges about a year ago, when the boatmen of the Rajmehal district were goaded into an armed demonstration by the report that Government was making a levy of human heads to form the foundation of the Benares Bridge."

JUST a year ago the blood feud which the Jaboka Nagas have persistently waged against the Banpara Nagas came unpleasantly into prominence by reason of a treacherous attack which the former perpetrated by decoying the Banpara chiefs to the Utu Jaboka village on a pretence of reconciliation and there massacring them to the number of over fifty. The same feud has now resulted, in a gross outrage of the Sibsagar inner line ; a Nokrang Banpara man and woman having been seized at Bhogburid, taken across the line, and there murdered. The Banparas are again appealing to Government to stop the feud.

THE Government review of the Punjab trade for 1885-86, in commenting on the enormous increase in wheat exports—the total rose from five million maunds in 1883-84 to close on fifteen million maunds in 1885-86—states that the Financial Commissioner is at a loss to understand whence all the surplus wheat exported comes from, as the increase in the area under this crop in the Punjab has been very gradual. The only possible explanation, the Allahabad paper believes, is that consignments of wheat sent across the Jumna to Delhi from the great wheat lands round Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, and Bulandshahr, for transport to Bombay, have been entered among the *bonâ fide* exports from the Punjab.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL H. P. HAWKES, Deputy Commissary-General, Madras, will act for Colonel Hunt as Commissary-General-in-Chief in India when the latter takes furlough.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL POLE-CAREW, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India, goes on six months' leave in April. Major Ian Hamilton will officiate during his absence.

MAJOR ELLES, of the Quartermaster-General's Department, and Secretary of the Mobilisation Committee, is now in Calcutta, where various details connected with army mobilisation in India are being marked out, as the result of the deliberations of the Sub-Committees which assembled in Simla last summer.

AN exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Captain Green, 1st Battalion, and Captain Gardiner, 2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry. Lieutenants Mackenzie and Stevens, Royal Engineers, have been posted to the Bengal Presidency for duty. Lieutenant Barratt, 32nd Madras Infantry, has been transferred to the 6th Punjab Infantry.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. C. WILKINSON, C.B., commanding the Allahabad Division, arrived at Mozufferpore on Monday afternoon to inspect the Behar Light Horse. On Tuesday morning there was a sham fight, the General watching the movements, which he considered to be very satisfactory ; and in the afternoon he witnessed some target practice. The inspection took place yesterday afternoon. At one time it appeared as if the rain would not permit it to come off. The regiment, however, fell in, and the rain stopped as the General arrived on the ground. The regiment was drawn up in review order, and received the General with the usual salute. It then marched past by squadrons at the walk and subsequently went through the sword and pursuing exercises, and some manœuvres which were well executed. The General expressed himself to be very much satisfied with what he had seen of the regiment, and hoped he would meet them again. The parade broke up with three hearty cheers for the General. There was heavy rain last night and this morning, and it is very uncomfortable in camp.

LIEUTENANT F. S. ROBB, 1st Durham Light Infantry, has been appointed A. D.-C. to Brigadier-General H. C. Wilkinson, C.B., *vice* Lieutenant Kenyon-Slaney, appointed to officiate as Adjutant of his regiment.

Two bad lots of the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers have met their deserts at the hands of a European court-martial held at Nasirabad on the 21st December last. Both men, Privates Thomas Barnes and Thomas Shandley, when prisoners in the regimental cells, committed an offence against discipline, for which they were brought before Major T. P. Fleetwood, their Commanding Officer ; and on the latter awarding them 72 hours' bread and water, Barnes rushed at and attempted to strike him, while Shandley rushed for the ink-bottle. Both soldiers were found guilty and sentenced to penal servitude for seven years and to be discharged with ignominy. The sentences have been confirmed.

THE current year will, for the Bengal Native Army, be remarkable for the numerous vacancies in the commands of regiments. The seven years' rule regulating the tenure of command and the age limit of 52 will make themselves felt in a very marked way. Thus the following officers vacate their commands :—Colonel Copland, of the 19th Punjab Infantry, on the 24th instant ; Lieutenant Colonel Ross, 16th Bengal Cavalry, on March 3rd ; Colonel Venour, 5th Bengal Infantry, on March 25th ; Colonel Collis, 21st Punjab Infantry, on April 27th ; Colonel R. Smith, 8th Bengal Infantry, on April 29th ; Colonel Chowne, 2nd Punjab Infantry, on June 1st ; Colonel Minto, 76th Bengal Infantry, on June 24th ; Colonel R. D. Campbell, 30th Punjab Infantry, on June 27th ; Colonel Justice, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, on July 1st ; Colonel Rutherfurd, 33rd Bengal Infantry, on September 4th ; Colonel Chapman, 1st Bengal Cavalry, on September 10th ; Colonel Baker, 2nd Bengal Infantry, on September 20th ; Colonel Way, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, on October 22nd ; Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald, 17th Bengal Infantry, on December 12th ; Colonel Battye, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas, on December 24th ; and Colonel Barnes, 10th Bengal Lancers, on December 29th. Of these sixteen commanding officers, seven (Colonels Copland, Venour, Collis, Smith, Chapman, Barnes, and Battye) come under the seven years' rule ; and two (Colonels Ross and Fitzgerald) under the 52-years-of-age limit ; Colonel Chowne vacates on attaining Colonel's allowance ; and the remainder have to go on attaining 55 years of age. There will be only seven vacancies next year, viz., 4th, 8th, and 17th Bengal Cavalry, 6th Bengal Infantry, 43rd Gurkha Light Infantry, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. In 1889 there will be only five vacancies, but 1890 will witness the retirement of no fewer than 19 commandants. Even if there are no casualties or voluntary retirements there will be a good flow of promotion in the Bengal Presidency during the next three or four years. The Army List, by the way, already shows the 20th century in its columns, as the date on which Major O. M. Creagh, V.C, commanding the Merwarra Battalion, will vacate his command is entered as 1902.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

YESTERDAY his Excellency Lord Reay, accompained by Lady Reay, the Hon. Colonel N. G. Lyttelton, Military Secretary, Mr. J. Monteath, Private Secretary, Dr. Irving and Captain Hamilton, A.-D.-C., arrived here by the I. M. steam-ship Tenasserim. His Excellency and suite landed at the Apollo Bunder at 3-30 p.m. The attendance of the heads of departments and the usual guard of honour were dispensed with. Lord and Lady Reay on landing proceeded in a carriage, which was in waiting at the bunder, to Government House, Malabar Point, escorted by four of his Excellency's Body-Guard. The usual salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the saluting battery this morning announcing the arrival.

I. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

THE fourth and the last of the four newly-built vessels for the Indian Marine, the s.s. Dalhousie, arrived in Bombay, on Saturday. The Dalhousie is a vessel of 1,528 tons gross, and is commanded by Commander G. Wilson. She was built at Greenock, and is equipped with the newest of appliances, fitted throughout, fore and aft, with the electric light, and the latest improvements have been introduced in her so as to make her answer the purpose for which she has been built. She carries triple expansion service condensing engines, and is to be shortly armed with four quick-firing and six machine guns. She is manned with four officers besides the commander, six engineers and 120 men all told. The names of the officers are :—Mr Crozier, the 1st officer ; Mr Horan, the second ; Mr. Cooper, the third ; and Mr. Morsack, the fourth officer. The Dalhousie has accommodation for 800 troops. She left Greenock on the 28th of October last for this port and *en route* called at Liverpool, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden and Karachi. She met with an accident when near Plymouth. A Government tug-boat ran into her, causing severe injuries which necessitated her going into dry dock at Plymouth to repair the damages. She was thus delayed in her progress for a fortnight. Again, in the Bay of Biscay, she experienced rough weather and heavy seas. A sepoy of the 9th B. I. died on board during the voyage, from debility. Save these mishaps to her, the Dulhousie made a pleasant voyage on the whole, proving herself a good sea-boat. She towed the torpedo-boat Tamil which arrived in Bombay a few days ago, from Plymouth, and the Muzbee, from Aden, to Ras Madraca ; from that port all three vessels separated, the Dalhousie proceeding to Karachi, and the two torpedo boats coming on to Bombay.

The Dalhousie brought the following passengers from Karachi :—Captain and Mrs. Minter, R. A. Major Yates, Lieutenant Geldard, Dr. Addison, two Misses Houghtons, eighty rank and file of the 2nd Dorset Regiment, nineteen blue jackets, and three rank and file of the 9th B.I. She will very probably leave for Burma to-morrow, having been told off for trooping service between Rangoon and Calcutta.

The Tamil is expected to leave about the 10th proximo for Rangoon, and the Lawrence on the 7th for the Persian Gulf.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper of the 19th instant Professor Wordsworth re-opens or (if he prefers that way of putting it) replies to Mr. Lee-Warner's evidence re-opening the question of the effect of our modern educational system on the morals and manners of "educated natives."

Now, as regards the meaning of Mr. Lee-Warner's evidence, I think that he and Professor Wordsworth may be left to each other ; and that the rest of us can very well afford to "lie low, and sing small, and we'll see a square fight."

But from a pretty wide experience of this presidency, I can say that both Europeans and natives do frequently complain of our University system, as not giving us what we have a right to expect of it in these matters. The European opinion is so well known to most of your readers that I need not go into it. If any one wants to know the opinion of the elder natives, he had better study the opening sentences of a little Guide to Graduates, &c., entering the Public Service, written by the Rao Bahadur Narayan Bhikaji Joglekar, himself an educated Brahmin of good family, long and approved service, and known independence of character.

Now, the remarkable part of the business is that this complaint is confined to the qualifications of the graduates or students in "Arts," as we call them in our queer educational slang ; and I am bound to say that even in respect of them it is not universal ; nor, I think, quite so common as a few years ago. But we have several educational institutions that turn out pupils in respect of whom we seldom or never hear it. One is the Rajkumar College in Kattywar, whose pupils are subjected, by their position, to considerable scrutiny ; and others are the Medical and Engineering colleges. However exceptional may be the case of the Rajkumars, the pupils of the last-named institutions must, I think, be taken as of the same material as the graduates in Arts.

I know nothing of the methods of discipline applied to any of these young gentlemen. I only know the results in a certain number of cases that have come under my own observation ; the opinion of a good many Europeans, and that of a great number of natives in the mofussil, who, although they profess not to be very wise or witty, are a good deal concerned in the matter.

I think that a certain amount of explanation is furnished by Professor Wordsworth's statement that "discipline is preserved in Elphinstone College by rules and penalties which are substantially the same as those to which he was himself subject in Baliol College a quarter of a century ago."

I must admit that if Mr. Lee-Warner's evidence is correctly reported, he and the Professor seem to only differ in details. For a man who really believes that "the same mill will grind oats and wheat" (or words to that effect), might very well believe that the essentially English customs of an English college, developed by centuries of English life, amongst a people isolated by their very position even from other Europeans, must be so suitable all the world over that a statement of their being in force in an Asiatic institution is a complete defence to an alleged charge of imperfection.

It is, undoubtedly, true that you can put one sort of grain into a mill constructed for another, and so you can put a number of young Hindus, Musalmans, Parsis, and the "other classes" (as the census calls them) into a good copy of Baliol College.

But I was once in the mill business to some extent myself, and was not encouraged by my seniors to try the former experiment. If you don't believe me, ask Messrs. Pearse and Co.'s Manager, or Mr. Ozanne, what he would say to it. And it appears to me not altogether remarkable that the result of the analogous system of educational discipline described by Professor Wordsworth does not give entire satisfaction to the public.

My own personal belief is that wherever we take the trouble to put our oats (or, for the sake of local colouring, let us say "jowari") into a suitable mill, and content ourselves with the manufacture of "scones" and "porridge" out of the meal, we shall have a diet which will carry us through a lot of hard work at a moderate cost ; and which is palatable and digestible enough to most healthy constitutions, especially if accustomed to no better.

If we must have maccaroni and custards and puddings, we must go farther for them—and I doubt we may fare worse—Yours, &c.,

KESWAL.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper of Saturday's date you call public attention to a question said to have been put by me to the learned Chief Justice : and you suggest that I should not have been talking about what I did not understand. The question put into my mouth began, "Do you think that if in Ireland the judges were not Englishmen" ; and you justly point out that the said judges are all Irishmen.

However, the fact is, that I never put such a question as you impute to me. The words I used were "If the judges were not men with English sympathies," which is quite a different matter.—I remain, &c.,

H. J. STOKES,
Jan. 20. Member, P. S Commission.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

THE sport during the past week has not been quite equal to its predecessors, owing no doubt to the cold dry weather that we have been suffering from, and in consequence absence of dew and a light scent. But climatic disadvantages notwithstanding, we have had two very pleasant mornings. The meet on Wednesday at the Rifle Butts brought together a small field, who were however rewarded with a run over the Coorla country. It is remarkable how rarely jacks take this line nowadays, whereas a few seasons ago the majority of our runs lay in that direction. The hounds got on the line of a jackal in the mud flats near to the Bandora Rifle Butts, and worked it up right well across the back water and the Coorla Vehar Road, but eventually lost him in the hills. The last week was at Andheri, whither most of us went by special train, picking up a goodly company at Bandora. One of the largest fields of the season turned out, as at Andheri station there were about forty horses waiting. The morning was very cold and dry, but we had a very fair morning's sport notwithstanding. As soon as it was sufficiently light to make a move, the Master trotted the pack across the railway, and turned in sharp to the Chuckla covert skirting the railway. We had only a very short time to wait, as the hounds soon owned to a line, and we were off. Most of the field were on good terms with them as they went away, but the pace was good, and after a brisk gallop without a check for about fifteen minutes, the numbers were very considerably reduced, and at the first check, in a village, less than a dozen horsemen—including a lady—were up. When a jackal once takes to a village it is always very difficult to get him out again ; on a good scenting morning the hounds will run him straight through even a Salsette village, in the majority of which the various scents of other descriptions are perfectly apalling But on a dry morning such as we are now chronicling the hounds have not a chance to get on even terms again with a wily jackal, and this proved to be the case yesterday. The Master did his very best with all sorts of cunning casts to pick up the line again, but Master Jack was too much for the hounds in this instance, and no doubt knew his whereabouts well, and was enjoying himself in safety on the top of a hay-stack or some other equally safe hiding place. So after drawing all round the hill at the base of which the village is situated, the hounds were called off and trotted to fresh fields and pastures new. Those of us, who have been out regularly this season, felt a thrill of pleasure when we learnt that the Master was heading for the grassy covert near Saar village : it has been a sure find on every occasion, and we were not disappointed ; in fact, it is apparently so infested with jackals that the hounds frequently wind them before we reach the covert. The jackal in this instance took us over a very nice line of country, until we got into the Chuckla covert, where he commenced ringing, and although the hounds stuck to him right well, he would not leave the covert and paid for his "coverteousness" by being run into and broken up in the middle of it. As the morning was yet young and we had a train waiting for horses, men, and hounds, at Andheri station, instead of the weary jog-jog back to Bandora, the Master trotted the party off to the Ghoregaum covert. But the sun was now high, and after carefully drawing the covert from one end to the other without a whimper, the hounds were called off. Then a quiet walk of a couple of miles to Andheri station, whence we were comfortably conveyed back to Bombay, almost before we had time to light our cheroots after a little refreshment. The meet next Wednesday is at Santa Cruz.

LORD REAY'S TOUR IN SIND.

OPENING OF THE SIND ARTS COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 17.

THIS morning his Excellency the Governor opened the Sind Arts College, the first of the several ceremonies arranged to take place after the return to Karachi, which was reached on Sunday morning. The classes which met for the first time to-day will for the present assemble in a bungalow situated near the Parsee theatre in the city, and the inaugural ceremony took place in a large shamiana constructed beside it. There were several hundreds of native gentlemen present, most of the districts in Sind being represented, and his Excellency was most warmly welcomed as he entered the tent. A guard of honour, furnished by the 26th N. I., was drawn up at the entrance inside the compound, to which an ornamental archway gave admittance, and deputations from the Sind College Association and the College Committee received the Governor on his arrival. The Commissioner in Sind accompanied his Excellency, whose staff included Colonel Lyttleton, the Military Secretary, Mr. Monteath, the Private Secretary, Captain Hamilton, A.-D.-C., and Surgeon-Major Irving. There were also on the dais Mr. Candy, the Judicial Commissioner, Colonel Crawford, the Collector of Karachi, Colonel Simpson, Commissioner of Police, Colonel Ruxton, Mr. E. Giles, the Educational Inspector in Sind, and Mr. Ralli. The members of the Committee of the Association, as well as of the College Board, with such of the staff as had already arrived, were presented to his Excellency.

The Hon'ble Dayaram Jethmal, the president of the Arts College Association, then read the following report :—

In November 1882 some of the leading gentlemen of Sind, interested in the cause of education, sent a memorial to the Education Commission when sitting in Bombay, urging on the Commission the desirability of recommending to Government the establishment of a college in Sind. A sum of Rs. 30,000 was guaranteed as a contribution from the public. The Commission recognized the want of a college in Sind, but in view of the very small sum promised on behalf of the public could make no specific recommendation. Two years later in December 1884, a fresh effort was made. Appeals for funds were printed and widely circulated in the province. In response to their appeals, large donations were promised, and as the movement attracted the notice of the press both here and in the presidency, support came from various quarters. The sympathy expressed by the best friends of education in Bombay further stimulated the exertions of the promoters, who formed themselves into a committee. In the early part of 1885, the promoters felt themselves justified in applying to the municipalities and local bodies in Sind for contributions. Early in May 1885, Mr. Erskine was waited upon. He approved of the movement and offered a donation of Rs. 500 in token of his good will. About the middle of the year, it was found that the annual grants promised by the municipalities in the province would amount to Rs. 10,600. Success was thus almost assured. In July 1885, we placed ourselves in official communication with Mr. Hart-Davies, the then Educational Inspector in Sind, and since that time correspondence has been carried on with the Government through the Educational authorities on the subject of the college. In August 1885, his Highness the Thakoor of Bhavnagar subscribed Rs

vacant for several months, pending the orders of Government for the opening of the College. But when the College Board took in hand the preliminary arrangements, it was found that the bungalow was not large enough, and they were therefore obliged to decline Mr. Edulji Dinshaw's offer. He has, however, authorised me to announce that he is willing to place at disposal of the College authorities a sum of Rs. 1,080, which will be the rent of that bungalow for three years, and he wishes that sum to be applied towards the creation of three scholarships, each of Rs. 10 a month tenable for three years. The warmest thanks of the College Association are due to him for his liberality. The acknowledgments of the College Association are also due to Rao Sahib Dosa Kalian, who finding the College Committee in difficulties about a building to locate the College, kindly agreed to lease his new premises in the Market quarter at a moderate rent and completed them in time at considerable personal inconvenience for the opening of the College on the 1st January. The College Committee afterwards found the present premises more suitable for the College and Rao Sahib Dosa Kalian though entitled to insist on our taking a lease of his premises, not only cheerfully consented to cancel the agreement that had been entered into with him, but has taken great pains to make the necessary arrangements for this day ceremony. We have not yet been able to arrange for a law class being attached to the College which is indispensable to the success of the institution. But we expect shortly to be able to supply this want. In conclusion, I beg on behalf of the Sind College Association to express to your Excellency our warmest gratitude for the interest you have been pleased to take in our institution and the general encouragement you have given by your presence here to-day to our humble efforts to make it a success."

H. E. the Governor, who was received with cheers, then delivered the following address :—

Mr. Erskine, Mr. Dayaram, and Gentlemen,—If it gives you pleasure to be here to-day, and to witness the opening of an institution which has been long desired by this community I share your feelings to the utmost extent. To reach this goal Government have had to consider the educational arrangements not only of Sind, but the educational arrangements throughout the Presidency. The letter of 8th September was the careful and anxious result of much thought. Karachi will henceforth have its college. That college will not be an independent unit, but it will be one star of that constellation of colleges which are grouped round the University of Bombay. (Cheers.) The University of Bombay, it can never be repeated often enough, is an independent body. It is the real director of higher education, which is in the hands of its own members. Therefore in laying down a course of studies, it is not so much the Government to which you have to look as the University. Whatever is done by Government for the colleges increases the importance of the University, and it is natural, therefore, that between the University and the Government the most close and amicable relations should exist. Now, gentlemen, starting from that point we have to consider what is the leading feature of our higher educational system. There are systems of education which leave everything to Government. Perhaps, there are some here as, indeed, I know there are among my own friends, among the most intelligent men of the native community, men for whose opinion in these matters I have the greatest regard, who would prefer a system of direct Government management as opposed to the grant-in-aid system, which leaves the initiative to private effort controlled by an independent and self-governing University. I shall on this occasion not enter upon the merits and demerits of these two systems. Such a disquisition could not be short, and besides would be inappropriate to this occasion. It will suffice to say on this occasion that we must not forget that that question has only a theoretical interest. We cannot go back, we cannot have any more Government colleges with a Government staff, because the other system has been deliberately adopted after a most exhaustive enquiry. It is a *res judicata*. Dr. Hunter in his recent important speech has reiterated the conclusion to which the Education Commission arrived in that we must look to local effort aided by Government. To this I will add another rider as we say in Scotland—that Government must aid *with discrimination* in the conditions it imposes and in the distribution of its grants. It is often more important to say "No" and much more difficult than to say "Yes" to a demand for help. It is much easier to give indiscriminate grants-in-aid here and there in an unsystematic and unmethodical manner than to decline where sufficient reason cannot be shown for acceptance. What I ascertained first was : What part of the presidency required most aid? It is the first duty of Government to give aid where it is most wanted, and where those who are going to help themselves have to struggle with the greatest difficulties and not to multiply organizations where a sufficient number already exist. It was not only a pleasure but a duty to give a grant-in-aid to this college. It met with the unanimous approval of my honourable colleagues—a succession of honourable colleagues, a succession of educational secretaries, and a succession of directors of public instruction. On no object has there been such a complete consensus of opinion as on this grant to the Sind College of Arts. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, that is the positive side of this movement. But if you will allow me to say so, I take as much pride in the negative side of the movement. The other day—this last autumn—I was met by a friend of mine at Poona, who asked me "Will you promise a grant to a college in Poona, a college of arts?" My answer was given at once on the spot, without consulting the Director of Public Instruction, the Educational Secretary, or any of my colleagues, "Decidedly not; as long as the claims of Sind and of Guzerat are not fully satisfied. (Cheers.) I am not going to give one single anna to any other college until I see those two colleges fairly started and getting under sail." (Renewed cheers.) You are aware that if I had said yes on that occasion Poona would have had three colleges, whereas at that time Ahmedabad had a one-eyed college and Sind was without one. In the promiscuous multiplication of colleges there is just as great a danger to higher education as there is in the absence of colleges. You cannot and you ought not to dilute higher education until it ceases to be higher education and deteriorates into something lower. The main object of Government and the chief object of the University should be to raise the standard, and in raising the standard of higher education to increase its usefulness. (Cheers.) It is only by an effectual check that it is possible to minimise the evils which otherwise might result from the aided system. There is no difference between a direct Government system and an indirect system of Government aid if in giving that aid Government recognise clearly the principles on which education should rest, realise clearly what number of institutions are wanted, what conditions should be imposed for the educational programme, and do not give only to him that hath, but also to him that hath not. (Cheers.) Those, gentlemen, are the principles by which I am guided, and since my arrival in this presidency my chief care has been to become acquainted with the needs of the population in those quarters of the presidency which hitherto had been more or less neglected. And I may tell you that it is only under such circumstances that I believe the grant-in-aid system can, if administered with proper restraint and strictness, be equal in results and attain the same ends as a direct Government system. Now, what is the great advantage of a Government system? Undoubtedly this: that in the case of a Government system you have your plan of campaign in your own hands. For instance, supposing we had at this moment nothing in the presidency the course that would have been followed by the Government, at least the course that I should have been inclined to follow, would have been this: to have had one Government teaching university in one town, with medical, law and science faculties as well as arts, several technical institutions in various parts of the country to help the artizans, several agricultural schools in Bombay and Karachi, commercial schools, an engineering school, a school of forestry. The institutions developing the material resources of the country raising the standard of labour would have come first, and beginning with useful institutions I should have proceeded to provide the luxuries of education as the country grew wiser. There is no doubt that in educational matters in India we have rather lost sight of the necessaries and provided ourselves with luxuries. What a wise man would ask himself in inaugurating a system of State education, such as I have sketched, is this: What is the history of the nation? What is the character of the people? What spiritual influences govern them, what are the various means of livelihood, and what are the means of increasing them? If, it is true—it is a question on which I shall not enter—if as is constantly said by my friend, the Hon. Mr. Dadabhai Navroji, that this country is a poor country, then it becomes all important that the money raised from the poor tax-payer should be returned to that tax-payer in such a form that by his education he becomes less poor. (Loud cheers.) Looking to the physical geography, the bent of the race, and the probable sources of development open to the coming generations, the education should then be given accordingly. If the country, as this province, promises great agricultural production by increased irrigation or increased trees grown or improved products he will not seek to educate a generation of Sanskrit scholars or of lawyers or of essayists, but we will give you irrigation, engineers, foresters and agriculturists. (Cheers.) There is no doubt that in India we want more rice and jowari, and less of vines and figs. (Cheers and laughter.) We want the knowledge which can be turned into annas, the knowledge which helps the people to be good and useful labourers, and to find the greatest amount of intelligent interest in the life around them, from the acquirement of various branches of natural history. Let nobody think for one moment that useful knowledge is not knowledge which at the same time elevates and ennobles the character and the mind of man; it is exactly the reverse. When some visitor entered the garden of the Bishop of Amiens in France, he said to him, "Sir, in your garden the useful is more visible than the pleasing." And the Bishop wisely retorted, "Because only the useful is pleasant to my sight." (Cheers.) I think those are words which an Indian administrator should make his, and that he should attend in the first place to the immediate wants of the people, and that in the second place he should turn out what I have called the luxuries of civilisation. Now, gentlemen, allow me to quote on this occasion the words of a man whose character warrants me in quoting him at some length. I have said in former speeches on this pleasant tour that in Sind I was very much reminded of America. I am constantly reminded of America when I see what is being done in higher education in India, where, as I have said, the great danger is want of organization. American higher education lacks organization. It is the result of a very noble feature in the American character. They are so generous that they spend money lavishly right and left on educational institutions all over the country, forgetting that the final structure is an *Indis et indigesta moles*. (Laughter.) India not being a rich country like America we must take very great care that we do not wantonly squander our resources, but we must make the most of them and concentrate our efforts. Here are the words applied to American education, which are also to a great degree applicable to certain features of Indian education. They are the words of the late President Garfield who was as much respected in England as he was in the United States, and you may remember the touching fact that when the news of General Garfield's death was telegraped to London every cabman in the streets tied a bit of black crape to his whip. That, gentlemen, shows how readily the people give their sympathy to worth and merit though it may be miles distant. The same feeling was manifest all through the civilised world when General Gordon was murdered. President Garfield said :—"Business colleges originated in this country as a protest against the failure, the absolute failure, of our American schools and colleges to fit young men and women for the business of life. Take the great classes graduated from the leading colleges of the country, and how many, or rather how few, of their members are fitted to go into the practical business of life and transact it like sensible men? These business colleges furnish their graduates with a better education for practical purposes than Priucetown, Harvard or Yale. The people are making a grave charge against our system of higher education"—the day may come when the people of India, who have not been able to taste of educational luxuries may also make a grave charge against our system of education—"when they complain that it is disconnected from the active business of life. It is a charge to which our colleges cannot plead guilty and live. They must rectify their fault or miserably fail of their great purpose. There is scarcely a more pitiable sight than to see, here and there learned men so called, who have graduated in our own and the universities of Europe with high honours, who know the whole gamut of classical learning, who have sounded the depths of mathematical and speculative philosophy, and yet who could not harness a horse or make out a bill of sale, if the world depended on it." (Laughter and cheers.) Gentlemen, these words are pregnant with great wisdom, and I should like to inscribe them over every college of arts in the presidency. You have very wisely appointed a man at the head of your college who will give it a utilitarian turn, and I have no doubt that one result of the college of arts in Karachi will be to provide the means of equipping other educational institutions, because the men who have been educated at the college of arts will supply the *personnel* needed in other directions. But of this there can be no doubt that if a college of arts is required at Poona and at Ahmedabad and is given to Bombay, this great province has a right to have a college of arts of its own. (Cheers.) If further proof were needed, it is forthcoming in the fact that in no part of the presidency has the private initiative been more vigorous and nowhere have private individuals shown more alacrity than in this part of the presidency. (Renewed cheers.) And I wish not only in my own name but in the name of the Government to offer you our sincere congratulations. I should also like to state that to Mr. Erskine's persistence in impressing upon the Government that delay would be fatal, it is in a great measure due that we are here to-day. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, I trust the example you have set to other parts of the presidency will be widely followed not in multiplying the colleges of arts but in other educational fields. If the same zeal which you have shown in equipping this institution be shown in other directions I do not apprehend for the future of education in this presidency any difficulties. On the subject of technical education I need say very little on this occasion, because I am in perfect agreement with Dr. Hunter's recent remarks on the subject. All I need do is to endorse the bill which he has drawn on the generosity of the public. There is one other feature in the process by which this College has been started, which is as gratifying as I may say to all connected with it, and that is the assistance which has been given to you by the municipalities and local boards of the province. (Cheers.) I look upon that as a most healthy and favourable symptom of local self-government. There is no doubt that if these bodies were not composed of representatives of the people in the locality such a display of liberality outside the circle of their own towns and of their own districts could hardly have been justified. Again there I can only hope that we shall see in the less-favoured Deccan—I consider the Deccan a less rich province than this, and though my friend Dr. Hunter calls Sind a "backward province," I should rather call it a progressive province, for I look upon you as pioneers, and the way in which the negociations with Government have been conducted by the board of the new college has shown a spirit which certainly has struck my colleagues as well as myself as being very enlightened. Whenever we threw out any hints about the future arrangements we have always been met by the Committee of this Institution with the utmost readiness and appreciation of the fact that whatever suggestions we made were made with the sole object of rendering this College a strong institution. (Cheers.) This College will, I hope, do a good deal for the province of Sind, not only by turning out Government servants—though I shall have no objection whatever to employing Sindis in any part of the presidency (cheers)—but by turning out graduates who will remain useful in other walks than the administration, and also some who will study there for the purpose of learning itself. You are in this province fortunate in having rich landowners. Well, sons of rich landowners will, I hope, come to this college. To them the question of annas is less material, but the question of what they are to do for the benefit of their fellow-countrymen on their own properties is very material. I should like on this occasion to fire a young man with the ambition of reading at this College so that after he has left it he should be able to devote his time to collecting the old records of this province with a view of their ultimate publication, whereby it would be rendered possible sooner or later to write a history of Sind. And in that history of Sind there is one chapter which would be of great practical value to all concerned, I mean the history of the land tenures of Sind—(laughter)—for want of which the administration and the judiciary are not unfrequently in difficulties. This is an instance in which historical research has a distinctly utilitarian and practical aspect. Your beginnings are, I am happy to say, very modest and I commend you especially for one thing, and that is that you receive us under canvas and not in palatial halls, (Laughter.) It is extremely wise to start educational institutions in modest—in rented dwellings, and to give all your money to securing good teachers—and again there I congratulate you on having secured so good a principal, and the only fear I have is that he may be waylaid before he reaches Karachi. (Laughter.) I am sure that under his guidance we shall not in this college start men who after they leave it do not realise that they must make themselves useful in the first place—practically useful—to their own countrymen. You know perhaps that when Louis XIV. went into the diocese of Bossuet he asked one of his subjects living in it, "What do you think of your Archbishop?" "Well," he was answered, "our Archbishop is a very distinguished man no doubt, but whenever we call upon him to transact business we hear that he is at his studies. We wish that you had sent us an Archbishop who had finished his studies." (Laughter.) There are, I suppose some students here present who will be the first students of this institution. I have to give them a cordial greeting. I have also to give a word of warning. On them as the first garrison of this post rests a great responsibility, because it is on their conduct, on the way in which they behave not only at the college but in after life that will depend the esteem in which this college will held. Not only by examinations can an institution like this be tested; it must also be tested by the influences it exercises on the individual character of the men who come to it. It is your duty, young men, to show that from this tree only good fruit is gathered. From your example to your countrymen they will draw their conclusions as to what are the results of higher education as imparted at the Sind College of Arts. I declare this college open, and in the name of the Bombay Government and in the name of the University of Bombay as its Chancellor I give it my best wishes for a bright and happy future. (Loud cheers.)

THE ERSKINE MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN.

After inspecting the arrangements of the College building, his Excellency the Governor and the Commissioner in Sind drove to the Kohri garden, a municipal garden in the vicinity in which Lord Reay had consulted to lay the foundation stone of a fountain about to be erected there in memory of Mr. Erskine. The municipal commissioners of Karachi had assembled within a large *shamiana* near the site of the memorial fountain, and the densely crowded neighbourhood was fully astir at the Governor's visit, hundreds even scaling the housetops in the neigobourhood. Mr. James Grant, the president of the municipality, first introduced his fellow commissioners, and then addressed his Excellency as follows :—

May it please your Excellency,—I have been requested by the large body of subscribers to the Erskine Garden Fund, and by my colleagues on the Municipal Board to offer your Excellency our hearty thanks for kindly consenting to preside on this occasion. I am at the same time to express our regret that unforeseen circumstances have prevented as from perfecting arrangements, which should be worthy of the occasion and of your Excellency's presence. It had long been felt that a spot adjacent, suitable, and convenient for the enjoyment and recreation of the native inhabitants of our city was a very great desideratum which it is now intended that this garden and fountain should supply. The originator and promoter of this scheme was our loyal, much respected and public-spirited fellow citizen, Mr. N. N. Pochajee, who has succeeded in raising a handsome amount by private subscriptions, which, when supplemented from municipal funds, will enable us to beautify, and in some measure adorn this barren spot in the heart of this town, and thereby confer a boon on its inhabitants, more particularly the younger members of families. It was a happy idea indeed which led the promoter of this scheme to associate it with the name of our respected Commissioner, who, without any ulterior aid, will ever be remembered by the people of Sind alike with his predecessors, Napier, Jacob, Bartle Frere, Mansfield and Merewether, under whose wise and able administration the province of Sind generally has made steady progress, and Karachi, in particular, has attained to that level of prosperity which she now enjoys. I now conclude requesting that your Excellency will be pleased to lay the foundation stone of the "Erskine Fountain," for which purpose I offer for your Excellency's acceptance this silver trowel. (Cheers).

His Excellency the Governor, before proceeding to use the handsome implement handed to him by the president, said :—

Mr. Grant, Mr. Erskine, and Gentlemen,—In your name I wish to offer our best thanks to the gentleman who has been the promoter of this good work. I say good work, because in the first place it will be a monument of good work done by untiring devotion to duty and by that calm and sound judgment which are in an Anglo-Indian administrator the first requisites, and which have distinguished your Commissioner, Mr. Erskine. (Cheers.) I am delighted to think that his name will be honoured by this garden. It will to future generations keep up his memory. But I am not less pleased because this spot and this fountain will give pleasure to the mass—the ever-growing mass—of the people of this city. You have wisely understood that the future of your city being what it is, you ought to lay yourself out at this stage of the history of Kurrachee in keeping up open spaces; and, though it will be a long time before Kurrachee has five millions of inhabitants like London, it will not be a long time before Kurrachee feels the want of what we in Bombay call lungs. And I am quite sure that the sanitary authorities will agree with me that no better work can be done in great towns than to keep up open spaces. There is more in open spaces than in noble buildings; and I am not at all sure that London would not be all the better for clearing away a few buildings and providing a few more open spaces. Now I hope this open space will be appreciated by the public; and I know that you in Sind can do what we do in England, that you can thoroughly trust the people, without a policeman, to respect the shrubs and the flowers and everything that will adorn this spot and transform it from a nuisance into an oasis. I am quite sure that the Municipality cannot lay out money to better account than by granting what will be further required to make this spot in the heart of the city on a smaller scale as attractive as the beautiful botanical gardens on the other side of the town. Here of course the zoological element will be wanting, for the growl of the tiger might disturb some student of the Sind Arts College, whilst he may be groaning over a mathematical problem in a neighbouring house. I have alluded in opening the Sind Arts College to what I called the unmethodical aspect of American education, but in their towns I am bound to give them credit for their greater wisdom. The American towns are laid out with perhaps a too monotonous regularity. Avenues follow on avenues, and street 17 connecting Avenues A and B follows on street 18. Fortunately in Kurrachee there is a little more picturesque variety in the old town which is a pleasing contrast to the necessities of modern life, but these open spaces are the best means of putting into practice the precepts of sanitary and architectural science. I shall have much pleasure in laying the foundation stone of this fountain of health-giving water. (Loud Cheers.)

The stone was then laid with the customary formalities, and before the proceedings terminated, the Commissioner expressed his sense of the kind feeling which had suggested the memorial, and bore testimony to the wonderful progress Karachi had made during the last quarter of a century.

LORD REAY AND THE MADRASSA-TUL ISLAM.

In the afternoon a vast assembly of English and native residents of Karachi gathered in the open-air to witness the first distribution of prizes to the students collected from all over the province, attending the classes of the Sind Madrassa-tul Islam. The Governor, the Commissioner in Sind, the members of his Excellency's staff, Mr. A. D. Husain Ali, the originator of the Madrassa, and the chief officials occupied a canopied platform, to the right of which was the stage for the students who took part in the programme of recitations, whilst in front the rows of chairs occupied by the spectators extended far across the open ground of the serai, which the Municipality have placed at the disposal of the institution. The managing committee of the Madrassa, who attended with a large number of Mahomedan gentlemen, were presented to his Excellency. A guard of honour was supplied by the Worcester Regiment, and the whole of the building was decorated with flags, greenery and oramental papers. The programme included recitations in Urdu, Guzerati, Persian and Arabic, and the selections in English were remarkably well-rendered. A number of articles made by the class in carpentry were exhibited, as well a host of examples of the work of the Madrassa in its other departments, and an exhibition of athletics was only abandoned for want of time. A report on the working of the Madrassa, of which the following are the more interesting passages, was read on behalf of the Secretary by Mr. Ali Mahommed Husan Ali :—

This institution was established with the efforts of the Sind Branch of the Central National Mahomedan Association for the education of the Moslem youths of Sind. As is the case with all such undertakings we were beset by innumerable difficulties at the outset, which I am happy to state we have now overcome. The institution which you have honoured this day with your auspicious presence owes its existence chiefly to the liberal aid received from the different Local Boards in this province, for it would indeed have been very difficult to commence the great task before us at so early a date without such assistance. The Madrassa was started on the 1st of September 1885, when we mustered 150 students at once on its opening. This fact in itself proves what a great want there was for the institution where secular education could be effectually taught side by side with an elementary knowledge of religion. The Madrassa is divided into three departments, *viz.*, the Vernacular, Anglo-Oriental, and English. The vernacular is sub-divided into three branches, *viz.*, Sindhi, Urdu and Gujerati, where primary education up to the 4th Standard is imparted preparatory to admission into the English Department. Along with the primary education lessons on the Koran and Fiqah (religious instruction) are also imparted. In the Anglo-Oriental branch we teach Arabic and Persian to high proficiency with English as second language, so as to revive Oriental literature, which is almost dying out of the country. Our English department aims at teaching up to the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. We have recently introduced a sixth standard class, as we had commenced with five standards only, and we hope we shall be able to present some students for matriculation in the year following. As in the Vernacular so in the English Department, full care is taken of the special moral training of the Mahomedan students. We have now a total number of 447 boys on our rolls in all our branches, including 47 students studying at the Hyderabad branch of the Madrassa. These figures show that within the short period of a year the Madrassa has proved itself a very useful institution, and commands the popularity and confidence of the Mahomedan community. This number comprises 424 Mahomedans, both Sunnis and Shias, and 23 Hindus. The Mahomedan element of the Madrassa can be classified as follows : 344 Sunnis and 80 Shias. The above number of Mussulman boys can again be divided according to whether they are Karachi-ites or Mofussilites. The mofussilites come from the following places :—Shikarpore District, 14; Hyderabad District, 41; Karachi District, 8; Thar and Parkar District, 2; Ludiana District, 1; Las Beyla, 3; Bushire, 1; Muscat, 1; Bombay, 1—total 72. Considering that our institution is in its infancy, and how Sindhi parents are reluctant to part with their children, the number of outsiders is gratifying, and promises to increase as time progresses, realizing the object with which this institution has been started. Of these, 57 are boarders and lodgers, as will be shown hereafter, and 15 are non-Karachi-ites who have specially come down for the Madrassa, but reside with their friends in the city During the year under report many high officials in the Province and elsewhere visited the institution, and were perfectly satisfied with the arrangements of the Madrassa curriculum of studies, and the boarding house, as recorded by them in the Visitors' Book. Amongst those who inspected our institution were the following European gentlemen :—Messrs. Hart-Davies and Jenkins, late Educational Inspectors in Sind; Colonel Crawford, Collector of Karachi; Dr. Pollen, Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar; Mr. J. Grant, President, Karachi Municipal Corporation; the Honorable Dr. Hunter, Director General of Statistics in India; Colonel J. C. Grant, District Judge and President of the Karachi Grammar School; Captain Beaville and Messrs. Steel and Bolton, Assistant Collectors in Sind. The Madrassa Board have taken great pains in securing the services of competent men for teachers, and with this view they have not confined themselves only to the Bombay University, but have also obtained some graduates and others from the Universities of the Punjaub and Calcutta. In selecting the teaching staff for the several vernacular branches, we have also been careful to appoint only such men as are qualified. We have at present 7 masters in the English Department, besides the Persian and Arabic Professors, and four teachers in each of the Sindhi, Urdu and Gujerati branches. In addition to this number of teachers there are five others devoted specially to Fiqah and Koran teaching, thus making a total of 26. In connection with the Madrassa, we have, in order to develop the thinking and speaking powers of the students, organised a debating club, where the boys meet once a week under the superintendence of the teachers, and occasionally presided over by one of the members of the Madrassa Board. Among those who have witnessed these gatherings are Colonel Grant, District Judge of Karachee; his Highness Meer Noor Mahomed Khan, of Hyderabad and Meer Ghulam Ally Khan. Attached to the Madrassa we have a boarding and lodging house specially to meet the requirements of students from up-country in this building which you have so kindly graced with your presence this day. The Municipality of Karachi have with their usual liberality placed it at our disposal for a nominal rental, and we owe a deep debt of gratitude to them for their munificence in this and other respects, and especially to the worthy president of the Corporation, Mr. James Grant, who has always very cheerfully helped us in our efforts and spared no pains to give a start to this backward community, not only in helping this institution, but also by coming forward liberally on behalf of the Municipality to assist the Association in establishing for the city two female schools at Karachi where no less than 150 Mahomedan girls are now receiving education. To encourage students from up-country the Madrassa Board made provision for 52 free boarders last year, and for the present year they have thought upon increasing the number to 104 if the funds will permit, so as to give two boys to each Taluka. These boarders are selected by the Madrassa Board either at the recommendation of Revenue or Educational officers, or other men of note. At the boarding house we have endeavoured to make our arrangements as complete as possible. In order to give special assistance to our students we have provided for them a system of night tuition at the boarding house open not only to boarders but to day-scholars alike, whoever may choose to attend. This is carried on regularly every night, and it forms a part of the duty of all masters to superintend these night tuitions. In the boarding house we have also got up a reading room where English and Vernacular papers are both supplied for diversion and instruction of students. This reading room is supported by subscriptions from teachers and students. There are four classes of boarders, viz., the 1st and 2nd, intermediate, and the 3rd. The 1st class boarders are charged Rs. 15 per mensem, the second Rs. 10, the intermediate class boarders Rs 7-8, and the third class Rs. 5. These fees include all charges except taition fees. The boarding house has at present accommodation for 70 boarders, and out of these we have already got 57 on our rolls. You will thus see that our accommodation is very limited, and before long we will be called upon to construct additional rooms to meet the increased demand for the next year. Of the 57 boarders we have 19 paying and 38 free boarders. Amongst them we have sons of Zemindars and other respectable gentry of the province. Moreover, we have three sons of Meers who belong to the former ruling class of this country; two of them are the nephews of Meer Ghulamally Khan Talpur, and the third the son of Meer Ghulam Mahomed of Tando Bago in the Hyderabad district. Our Madrassa is also exercising an influence over the border tribes of Lus Beyla, and it is very gratifying to tell you that two boys of a respectable family from that part of the country have also joined the boarding house. I may mention here that his Highness the Jam of Lus Beyla has paid a donation and promised further help. The first annual examination of the institution was held on the 1st November last by Mr. E. Giles, Educational Inspector in Sind, assisted by Rao Sahib Alumal Teecumdas, Deputy Educational Inspector, Karachi sub-division, and Khan Sahib Wally Mahomed Hussunally, Sindhi Translator to the Educational Department. There were 68 boys presented from the English department, of whom 43 passed in all heads giving a percentage of 63, 15 in three heads, 8 in two heads and 2 in one head. 60 boys passed in English, *i.e.*, 88 per cent., 65 boys passed in the vernacular and classics, *i.e.*, 96 per cent.; 57 boys passed in mathematics, *i.e.*, 84 per cent.; 53 boys passed in history and geography, *i.e.*, 78 per cent. In the vernacular department 122 boys were examined, out of whom 93 were successful in all heads, *i.e.*, 76 per cent. In the Sindhi branch the percentage was the most satisfactory, *i.e.*, 91. The percentage for the Gujrati branch was 83, while that for the Urdu branch, which is the first school of its kind in the province, was 41. The examination in religious jurisprudence was conducted by Moulvi Taj Mahomed Cazi and Mofti of Karachee, assisted by Moulvi Sujjad Mirza. Out of 186 boys presented 165 passed, giving a percentage of 88. At the recent examination out of 30 boarders presented 22 passed in all the heads, giving a percentage at 73·3, of these the free boarders have passed cent per cent. This speaks in itself of the efficiency of the boarding house and the advantage to the boys residing in it. Our technical school has at present five branches, viz., carpentry, drawing, lithography, electro-plating, and watch-making, of which the last two have only just been started. The boys in the several branches seem to take very kindly to their task, and the specimens of some of them in carpentry and lithography are placed before you for your inspection. The training of the boys in the physical education has also not been neglected. There is a gymnastic master, a private from her Majesty's Worcestershire Regiment, who trains up boys in gymnastics. In conclusion, we have to thank the several local bodies and their worthy presidents for the support they have afforded the Madrassa, and trust the municipalities of Hyderabad, Shikarpore and other places, who have hitherto thought it fit to keep aloof, will see cause to come forward with their usual liberality, and our special thanks are due to your Excellency's Government for the liberal grant sanctioned by them for the institution.

His Excellency having distributed the prizes to the students, who evidently belonged to all classes of the Mussulman population of the province, addressed the assembly in the following terms :—

Mr. Erskine, Mr. Hoosain Ali, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The problem of Mahomedan education is one of extreme importance, and one which casts on the rulers of this country a very great responsibility. The difficulties under which Mahomedans labour, owing to the fact that they adhere strictly to their ancient traditions, owing to the fact that they lay great stress on a number of languages, forces us to consider with more than ordinary care what can be done to assimilate to Mahomedans our educational institutions; and I, in the name of the Government, welcome, therefore, very heartily this Madrassah in the circle of our Bombay institutions. (Applause.) You, gentlemen, have set your co-religionists an example of energetic individual effort, and you have shown a grasp of the problem which the Mahomedans in India have to solve, and I wish the problem was less hard than it is. (Cheers.) Mr. Hoosain Ali and his fellow-workers have in laying before Government the complete programme which is carried out by this institution, shown that they understood that the problem was not one of simple factors, but that it had to grapple with a variety of wants of the Mahomedan community. (Cheers.) Your effort well fits into the system of aided education. I have mentioned this morning some of the advantages of a purely Government system of education, and I have also mentioned some of the advantages of the aided system. Now among the advantages of an aided system is certainly this that it gives to the Mahomedan community a greater facility of starting for themselves such institutions as are in agreement with the wants of Mahomedans then could ever be started by a system of Government education pure and simple, and, gentlemen, your desire for separate education proceeds from a very laudable instinct—an instinct which you are not alone guided by. I can assure you that the people of England, the people of Scotland, and the people of Ireland (in whatever respect they may differ, and they differ materially on many points) are agreed upon this that education in all three countries should be associated with religion. (Cheers.) And, therefore, when Government received your petition that you wanted to establish in Kurrachee an institution which should give full scope to your religious instruction, the members of Government at once determined that they should support that object, as not only your due, but as in itself very laudable. (Cheers.) Now I admit when I first saw the programme, especially the linguistic programme of the Madrassah, that I was rather startled, and that I could not help thinking of a small boy, who, when he was taken to a sideboard where there were many dainty dishes, on being asked "Which of the sweets do you wish to have?" said "Give me more," because "more" represented what had been refused by his parents. (Laughter.) At the same time I am aware that the great variety of subjects which will be taught in this institution will not all be taught to the same pupils, but that you will take care that by classification no more will be given than can be digested. To-day we have seen the satisfactory results of what forms in your institution the connecting link between the various classes, namely, knowledge of English. That is the most important subject, by it you gravitate towards the Matriculation and final school examinations of the Bombay University, and so long as they are the metre gauge of intellectual attainments, so long as you work up to that standard you will not be left behind. Now I have to congratulate you on the report which I have heard for the first time here to-day—the report of Mr. Giles, and no more competent examiner could have tested your proficiency. I may, therefore, congratulate you on the flattering report which at this first prize giving it has been possible for him to publish. I have been struck by some things in your report, which I shall mention. I am pleased to learn from it that among the boys who attend this institution there are some representatives of the old princes of the province of Sind. The more the descendants of the Mirs come to this institution the better for the country and the better for them, and in the conversation—the very pleasant conversation—I had with Mir Hussein Ali the other day I strongly urged on him that he should take care that his young nephew should be sent to this institution. He told me with great frankness that, though he himself was entirely in favour of sending him to the Madressah, he was not at all sure that his mother would take the same view; and he reminded me of the Persian proverb which, I think, should be placed over the palace of every Mahomedan prince in India—"The rod of a schoolmaster is better than a mother's love." I have been struck in the next place by the fact that the boys who have come out first in the examination are the boarders. That shows in the first place that the absence of this parental affection does not do much harm to education; and that the discipline in the boarding house is extremely good. Perhaps something is due to the regularity of diet one does not always have at home. At Eton, also, the collegers almost invariably beat the boys who are not collegers. This Madressah and Eton seem to experience the same result. I also notice with much interest in the report that you have started a debating society. Now you must allow me as regards this to give you a word of warning. I am quite aware that a debating society in so far as the debates are conducted in English will be perhaps one of best channels for learning English, but, if you intend to invigorate other powers, such as quickness of repartee you should not forget that acumen in debate is a plant which should be cultivated with great care. I speak feelingly, because I have in my younger days indulged too much in the shallow waters of debating societies; and I can tell you that the boys who at debating societies developed certain immature faculties of superficial sharpness were too apt to mistake them for ability and diverted them from that more thorough discipline of one reasoning faculty, which is the result of accurately mastering a difficult mathematical problem. I am not sure that I should not inscribe on the door of every debating society this motto—*Nihil praestat baccan*—nothing like cheek. Turning from the debating society about which I have allowed myself to make certain reservations, I congratulate you heartily on what I see here as the result of mature labour, of what I may call the first fruits of technical education. No one should look upon the first beginning of any reform with anything but respect, because there is nothing more difficult than to make a beginning. I am extremely pleased with the way in which the Madrassah has responded to the appeal of Government to make an immediate start with technical education, however modest, and in starting your carpenter shop, you are doing what the French are doing at this very moment. Fearing that the Paris furniture trade was falling off, they have given a higher grant for education in carpentry. I take that lesson to heart as representing the Government, because I know you will immediately address Government to raise the grant. Now, gentlemen, with respect to raising the grant the answer is contained in a document which has been placed in my hands, namely, the translation of the beautiful passage with which very appropriately the boys opened their proceedings on this occasion, namely, a passage from the Koran in which we are told "the Merciful appointed the balance that ye should not transgress in respect to the balance, wherefore observe the just weight and diminish not the balance." Whatever may be the balance, you may rely on this that nothing will give Government greater pleasure than to know that this Madressah is a success—a success in all its departments, because, though we have only seen our way as you know to give a grant to this department of the Madressah which works up to the matriculation standard and which comes under the departmental rule, still you must not think that we in any way underrate that very important section of the Madressah which you have called the Anglo-Oriental Department. That is a department which must do good in giving to your spiritual leaders that knowledge of English which I for one sincerely wish they all should have. (Cheers.) When I began by saying that you had shown a singular grasp of the problem, I intended to allude to that section of the institution as having the promise for the future of a great work. If your Cazees understand English they will appreciate the evil of ignorance and they will co-operate with your secular leaders in raising the standard of the Mahomedan community. And, as I am informed that your Cazees not only look after your spiritual welfare, but also look after your physical welfare, and that some of them act as apothecaries, it is extremely important that they should become acquainted with English medical works. Now that happy union of the physical and spiritual welfare best can be promoted if they join heartily in the effort you are making at the present moment for the whole community. But there is more than that in the Anglo-Oriental section which has also for its object to increase and to preserve the literary learning of the country on the oriental side. (Cheers.) My friend Dr. Hunter in the speech which you have recently read alluded to the hereditary literary learning of the Indian people. Now, if the exertions which are being made by this institution to take an interest in the preservation and development of ancient oriental literature succeeds, that section of your schools will be of great importance to European Orientalists. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, before I sit down I wish on this occasion to quote the great American President Garfield, because I do not know how I can better put what I think ought to be the object of an institution like this. These are his words :—"In general it may be said that the purpose of all study is two-fold, to discipline our faculties and to acquire knowledge for the duties of life. It is happily provided, in the constitution of the human mind, that the labour by which knowledge is acquired is the only means of disciplining the powers. It may be stated as a general rule that, if we compel ourselves to learn what we ought to know and use it when learned, our discipline will take care of ourselves." Now, gentlemen, your discipline and your learning depends on your energy, and, if this school is to prosper, and if this institution is to grow, and if this institution is to be the rallying point of students of the Mahomedan community, it will require a continuous effort; and you will reap in return the thanks not only of this generation of Mahomedans, but even more of future generations of her Majesty the Queen-Empress's loyal Mahomedan subjects. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Hoosain Ali, at the conclusion of his Excellency's address, tendered to Lord Reay the deep and respectful gratitude of the Mahomedans of the province, in that in spite of financial pressure on the Government they had not been compelled to appeal in vain for co-operation in connection with the Madrassa, giving utterance also to the sentiments of the body he represented. Mr. Hosain Ali said the Association was further deeply indebted to his Excellency for his kind appreciation of their efforts and for the very kind words of advice he had spoken to them that day. The Association aimed at promoting co-operation among their co-religionists, and was above all animated by loyal sentiments towards her Majesty's rule. The Mahomedans of Sind could not but be proud to remember that the distribution of prizes at the very first anniversary of the Madrassa had been made at the hands of Lord Reay, whose most kind and sympathetic action in educational matters was widely known. Might the Madrassa have many such happy returns of this anniversary. (Cheers.)

Subsequently Lord and Lady Reay attended an afternoon party given by the Hon'ble Dayaram Jethmal in honour of their Excellencies. This was a delightful re-union. Mr. Dayaram had the pleasure of welcoming several hundreds of guests to his bungalow, which had for the nonce become practically a local museum filled with exhibits illustrative of the province its owner represents in the Legislative Council of the presidency. The silk and embroidered fabrics were utilised with charming decorative effect, and the handsome pottery from Halla, the ornamental lacquered work of Hyderabad, and an infinity of articles from the centres noted for characteristic industries were brought together from far and near. Among the collections was a display of curiously-fashioned matchlocks and tulwars, such as found favour with the warlike Beloochis and frontier tribes. Last but not least in interest was a series of addresses, with which the walls of one of the rooms was almost covered, all bearing testimony to the popularity of their Excellencies' host to whom these congratulatory documents were presented on his recent appointment to the Legislative Council. The entertainments which had been provided for the delectation of the visitors were as varied in their character as the objects of interest which on every hand attrac

THE DECCAN COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

THE following Resolution of the Bombay Government was issued from the Secretariat on Saturday :—

Bombay Castle, 17th January 1887.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 4002, dated 16th October 1886—Forwarding with reference to Government Resolution No. 1077, dated 30th June 1882, the Report of the College of Science, Poona, for the year 1885-86. Requesting to be supplied with a printed copy of the report. Suggesting that copies of the reports on the College and High School forms might be sent to the Director of Agriculture.

RESOLUTION.—The report of the Deccan College of Science for the year 1885-86 is satisfactory. The fee receipts amounted to Rs. 5,872-8-0, showing an increase of Rs. 1,045 on the previous year. The new practical chemistry room was finished and occupied in the course of the year, and the workshops were strengthened by the appointments of a draftsman, a pattern maker, a foreman turner, moulder and blacksmith. The College is supplying a need which is felt beyond the limits of the Presidency, and Government notice that two students have been sent from Cutch to attend the Forest Department, while six stipendiary students from Mysore attend the University classes in addition to an increasing number from the territories of his Highness the Nizam. It is the policy of Government to increase the demand for the education which the College supplies in its various Departments of Engineering, Agriculture, Forest and Science. With this view copy of this Resolution should be furnished to all Political Agents, in order that they may consider the advantage of sending stipendiary students to undergo a course of training in the College. Dr. Cooke's notes on the subject of agricultural education, as carried out by Universities and institutions in America and the Continent, have been read with much interest by his Excellency the Governor in Council.

2. The total number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year was 255, of whom 116 were in the Civil Engineering Department, 38 in the Agricultural Department, 11 in the Forest and 19 in the Mechanical Department. Of the whole number 137 were Brahmins, and 61 other Hindus, 33 were Christians, 21 Parsis, 2 Jews, and there was 1 Mahomedan. 99 were sons of officials whether in the service of Government or native States, 40 were sons of landholders, and for the rest most classes of the general community were represented.

3. In the University classes 13 passed for the degree of L.C.E., and 14 in the F.C.E. Examination against 7 and 25 respectively in the previous year. The two classes of apprentices and sub-overseers had 90 on the rolls at the end of the year. 19 apprentices completed their course against 13 in the previous year, and 9 of the sub-oversees, against 8 in 1884-85, passed the examination. The workshops earned a net income of Rs. 775-0-4. In the agricultural Department 13 passed the final Examination showing an improvement of 5. Much is expected from the Institution of the Veterinary Hospital. In the Forest Department, it is observed that all the Divisions of the Presidency are well represented. Government consider that it would be advantageous if the Kathiawar States were to send some students up to this class. In the High School agricultural classes 55 passed in the first year, and 21 in the second year. Last year the numbers were respectively 53 and 15. It would be convenient if in future years the Principal contrasted the results of the year under each head with those of former years. In the Science branch one candidate passed for the Second B. Sc. Examination, and one also for the First B. Sc. Examination, showing again an improvement on the preceding year.

4. Mr. Woodrow's report on the College farm contains a most interesting account of his experiments in the growth of sugar-cane. His remarks on bone manure are equally valuable. The invention of Mr. Ramchandra Shridhar Joshi's disintegrating machine, "which any village carpenter could make," affords an encouraging illustration of the advantages of enlisting the interest of the people of this country in the practical subjects taught in the College of Science.

5. Government would have been glad to have received a fuller report from the Director of Public Instruction containing his comments on the work of the year, especially in regard to Mr. Woodrow's observations on the working of the High School farms.

6. On the whole, his Excellency the Governor in Council desires to express his high approbation of the work done by Dr. Cooke and his colleagues, especially Mr. Woodrow.

THE INDIAN WHEAT CROP.

THE following is the first general memorandum on the prospects of the Indian wheat crop of the season 1886-87 :—

In the Punjab the area placed under wheat is estimated at 6,857,000 acres or 2 per cent. below the area of last year. The October rains, which to a great extent regulate the earlier sowings, were confined to the districts near the hills, but during the last week of December a fair amount of rain fell generally throughout the province and may perhaps result in an expansion of the area sown. The prospects of the crop at present is on the whole favourable, though more rain is reported to be needed in the Ambala, Ferozepore, Sialkot, and Peshawar districts.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the prospects up to the 30th November were very fair, and the sowings were coming up excellently except in places where it had rained immediately after the seeds had been put down. Later reports show that the fields are being irrigated, and they confirm the promise of a good crop. The area sown at the end of November was estimated in December to be about 4 per cent. in excess of last year's area (5,240,300 acres).

The prospects of the wheat crop in the Central Provinces at the end of December were very promising, especially in the Northern Districts, but some damage may have been caused by recent cloudy weather. In four districts an increase in the area under wheat is expected owing to the favourable rainfall before the sowings began. In Chhattisgarh also more land has been taken up for the rabi owing to the failuro of the kharif.

In the Bombay Presidency the season at the end of November was reported to be very favourable for wheat, and at that date the area sown was estimated to be, if anything, larger than the average in all parts of the presidency. In the early part of December there was some heavy rain in the Deccan and parts of the Karnatak, but no actual damage to sowings was reported. Later information shows that at the end of December the young crops were coming up well and that prospects were good.

In Berar the area under wheat in the latter part of December was above the average, which is 807,000 acres. The crops were a foot high and generally in excellent condition, and there is every promise of a good average yield.

In Central India, Rajputana, Hyderabad, and Mysore, the prospects and condition of the wheat crop, so far as can be gathered at present, are also favourable.

The general condition of other food-grains and non-edible crops sown at this season appears to be good, and there is no reason at present to apprehend any diminution in the proportion of the wheat harvest available for exportation.

The supposed normal wheat area of each province is quoted below :—

	Acres.
Punjab	7,000,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5,037,000
Central Provinces	4,000,000
Bombay (including Baroda)	1,883,000*
Berar	803,000
Bengal (Behar)	850,000
Rajputana	2,500,000
Central India	2,500,000
Hyderabad	750,000
Mysore	20,000
Kashmir	500,000
TOTAL	25,843,000

* Inclusive of Baroda but exclusive of the other Native States under the political control of the Government of Bombay.

GRAFFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and owel Complaints.

THE JUBILEE IN CALCUTTA.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes :—"We are looking forward with, I must confess, so far, mild interest to the Jubilee Celebration here. Not that there is any question of our loyalty : far from it ; but because the representative committee which is to decide upon details has not yet put forward its programme. There is only a month left in which to make all the necessary arrangements, the most important of which, I take it, is the circulation of subscription lists ; for until it can be seen what sum is likely to be available, nothing can be done as regards a fitting permanent memorial in honour of the Queen-Empress. The presentation of loyal addresses, the illumination of the town and the inevitable display of fireworks to please the crowd, the issue of an Honors' Gazette, and fitting festivities at Government House, are matters of course ; but these are after all of minor importance. The capital of India must have something to mark hereafter the Jubilee Year as one to be long remembered. Curiously enough the local Press has been rather barren of suggestions. I have only noticed two proposals, the building of a Women's Hospital to bear the name of the Queen ; and the erection of a Clock Tower, somewhere on the *Maidan*. The former would undoubtedly be a work of the greatest public benefit, and would, moreover, be a fitting memorial of a Queen who has always shown the deepest sympathy in all benevolent institutions of the kind ; but there are those in this utilitarian age who question the advisability of multiplying hospitals as being only another means of encouraging the people to scorn thrifty and provident ways. With what favour a proposal to build a Victoria Hospital in Calcutta would be received I cannot say, for the proposal in a local newspaper has not excited discussion. The Clock Tower project is one which might well be left to the Municipality. They are against "wasting" the public funds in fireworks or festivities, and there is much to be said in favour of their concention if any large expenditure has to be made, for Indian Municipal bodies are not akin to the rich Corporations of Europe ; but to make a special grant for a purpose which will serve the public good is a very different affair. Bombay has voted a lakh of rupees from its Municipal funds for the Jubilee Celebration, with a view to making the festivities on such a scale that even the meanest citizen shall share in the common rejoicing : can Calcutta do less, though it may say that the money shall not vanish in the smoke of the fireworks ? If we are able to count on subscriptions, when received by lakhs instead of thousands of rupees, we might even aim at giving Calcutta a Gallery of Art, or a Free Library and Reading-Room, or even a new Town Hall embracing one or both of these within its walls on the model of those splendid institutions in Europe to which Western culture owes so much. We sadly lack in India that gracious influence of Art which Western races enjoy, and it is time we bestirred ourselves, at least in our great cities, to a new departure. If the spirit of the British Philistine is allowed to work its will in India, now awakening to new life under the assured peace we have given her, the coming race will indeed be committed to a life of unredeemed ugliness and selfishness. But this is wandering too far from the Jubilee : we shall all be glad to see what the committee who are the keepers of the public confidence for the time being have to propose and then—we shall open our purse-strings and subscribe cheerfuly as loyal subjects should do. The Sheriff has summoned a public meeting at the Town Hall for to-morrow, when various proposals will be submitted : so the arrangements should shortly crystallise into shape.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Waverley, 2,022 tons, Captain R. Calvert, sailed on Saturday last, with a general cargo, for Liverpool.

THE s. s. Hajeen 1,842 tons, cleared on Saturday under Captain G. C. Newey, with a general cargo, for Hull.

THE s.s. Dunedin, 1,418 tons, Captain J. P. Cumming, arrived in Bombay the day before yesterday, in ballast, from Aden (Jan. 14).

THE s.s. Yesso, 1,381 tons, Captain F. R. Brotherton, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last, from Middlebro, (Dec. 10), with a general cargo.

THE Austro-Hungarian steam-ship Vorwaerts, 1,547 tons, Captin F. Raslonicich, sailed the day before yesterday, for Aden and Trieste, laden with a general cargo and a first-class passenger, Mr. Paponicola, and two deck.

THE pleasure yacht Lancashire Witch, which arrived here on the 14th instant, sails to-day for Karachi where she will take up the two gentlemen that have gone by railway to Karachi. Her next destination will be Persian Gulf.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbella, 1,458 tons, Captain D. Stewart, sailed on Saturday, with a general cargo and the following passengers for London *via* Karachi :—Mr. Garstin and two daughters, and Mr. Palmer and two children for London—Mr. and Mrs McMeakin and Mr. and Mrs. Orwerod, for Karachi ; and twenty five deck for other ports.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

22ND JANUARY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Niagara	..	.....	A	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Arabia	2314	J. Laird	B	Graham & Co.
,, Surat	..	.....	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Hajeen	1812	S. G. Newey.....	E	R. Cursetji.
,, Clan M a c-gregor	1926	S. H. Palmer ..	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Yesso	..	.....	H	F. Muir & Co.
,, Iran	..	.....	K	E. Bates & Co.
,, Port Phillip	2122	R. Calvert.....	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Waverley	3044	G. Dodero	O	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
21	Manilla (s).....	Cruciani.....	Genoa, Jan 1.
	St. Regulus	Henry	Liverpool, Nov. 24.
22	Dunedin (s)	Cumming ..	Aden, Jan. 14.
	Yesso (s).....	Brotherton .	Middlebro, Dec. 10.
	I. M. S. Dalhousie.	Wilson.....	Plymouth.
23	Kildare (s).....	Johson	Cardiff, Dec. 23.
	Brig Falor de Dio.	Nacoda	Diu.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
22	Ganges (s)	Stewart	China & Australia.
	Marabout	Morrisey ..	New York.
	Hajeen (s)	Newey	Hull.
	Vorwaerts (s)	Radonicich.	Trieste and Aden.
	Waverley (s)	Calvert	Liverpool.
	Kerbella (s)	Stewart	London.

The yacht Lancashire Witch obtained her port-clearance on Saturday for Karachi.

The following vessels commenced loading on Saturday :—

Steamer Regulus, for Liverpool and Marseilles.
,, Kt. of St. George, for Antwerp.
,, Carlton Tower, for Port Said.
,, Niagra, for Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
18 Japan (s).....Gardner ....Hongkong, Jan. 3.
Rajpootana (s)....Sanders ....Moulmein. Jan. 11.
Europa (s) .....Jones.....Liverpool, Dec. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 18.—Ship Oithona. Barques British Monarch and Broomhall.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arabia (s), 115 bales cotton, Premji Kessowji ; 112 bales cotton, Oomersee Nagsee ; 50 bales cotton, Khimji Pasoo ; 1,075 cwts myrabolums, J. Fachiri ; 303 cwts myrabolams, Khimjee Luckmidas ; 30 bales wool, Lukmidas Cullianji ; 10 cases fish bladders, Farnham and Co ; 1,085 cwts cotton fly, 17 cwts paper rags and 98 cwts cotton, Sagun, M. Bhimji ; 50 bales wool, Framji Sands and Co ; 22 bales cotton, R. A. Sheerazee.

Waverley (s), 750 cwts myrabolums, A. Salmon and Co.

Iran (s), 915 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Arabia (s), 10 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Escalona (s), 1,000 cwts rapeseed, G. Pharmalle ; 250 cwts cotton Volkart Bros; 750 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, and 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Wm. Bell and Co; 852 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Toussaint and Boutillier.

FOR HULL.

Hajeen (s), 1,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Niagra (s), 2,100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia (s), 240 cwts cloves, T. Topen.

Lochbroom (s), 20 tons old iron, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Carlton Tower (s), 10,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt. of St. George (s), 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Regulus (s), 22,000 cwts wheat, 12,996 cwts gingelly seed, 4,500 ewts ground-nuts and 1,000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Clan MacGregor (s), 3,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotty and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Wm. Bell and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 250 bales cotton, G. Bythell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vorwaerts (s), 110 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 21.

Seton, Lt-Col., B., R.E., on duty, from Karachi.
Ward, Col., Bo., R. H. A., on duty, from Karachi.
Goodfellow, Major-Genl, Bo., R.E., on duty, from Karachi.
Welch, Capt., Bo., 25th B. L. I., on duty, from Dacca.
Nixon, Capt, Bl., 18th Rl. Lancers, on leave, from England.

JANUARY 22.

Leckie, Major, Bo, 20th B. I., on leave, from Deesa.
Edwards, Lt, Bo., 2-R. W. on language leave, from Ahmedabad.
Shortland, Lt-Col., Bo., R.A., on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Addison, Surgn, Bl., Med Staff, leave, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 21.

Marriott, Vet. Surgn., Bl., A.V.D.,] on duty, to Umballa.

JANUARY 22.

Ward, Col., Bo, R.H.A., on duty, to Kirkee.
Leckie, Major, Bo., 20th B. I., from leave, to Deesa.
Welch, Capt, Bo., 25th B. I., on duty, to Burma.
Triggs, Lt, Bl., 3rd Drag. Guards, to join, to Muttra.
Walker, Lt., Mad. 1st D. C. L. I., on probation, to Burma.
Abott, Major, Bl., 42nd G. L. I., to join, to Naga Hills.
Nixon, Capt., Bl., 18th B. L. to rejoin, to Jhelum.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, January 24, 1887.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders :—

Oval, at 6-30 a.m., company, aiming and position drill for recruits, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
J. J. Hospital—Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.
P. and O. Dockyard—Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.
Byculla Cottage—Wednesdays, at 5 p.m.
Byculla School—Mondays and Thursdays, at 4-45 p.m.
Queen's Statue—Mondays and Wednesdays, at 4-15 p.m.
St. Peter's School—Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.
Byculla Scottish School—Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
Grant Road Steam Bakery Compound—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6-40 a.m.
Cathedral High School, John Connon School and Indo-British Institution Cadets will parade at the Oval and Queen's Statue as above.

As no recruit will be allowed to commence Target practice until he has, as efficient, been passed at position and aiming drill, all recruits should take their earliest opportunity of qualifying themselves at the above drills.

2. There will be a class of instruction for proficiency certificates on Mondays and Fridays, at 6 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 24.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Admiralty Suits.

5-86—Chalk, W. and S.—J. A. Shepherd and another vs. The steamship Celerity and others. —Little, S. F. and N.—Part heard.

6-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Hajibhoy Lallji and others vs. The steamship Shastri and others —Chalk, W. and S.—Part heard.

Long Cause.

513-85—Hore, C. and B.—Bai Mancooverbai vs. Bai Chatoorbai and others.—Little, S. F. and N.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

465-86—Little S. F. and N.—Khimji Jairam Sewji vs Gunga and others.

503-86—Bomonji and H—Haji Janmahomed Cassum vs Khakee Adut and others.

504-86—Mirza H K—Rambai vs Tucker Munji Khetsey.

Long Causes.

374-86—Little, S. F. and N—Thackorsey Goculdas Macfarlane, E. and H.—Part heard.

317-86—T H Pearse—Krishnarao Chintamun vs Vinayek Narayen and another—Little, S F and N and in person—Part heard.

382-86—Crawford and B—Bai Labai vs. Fazulbhoy Vishram and another—Payne, G. and S.

391-86—Crawford and B—Moolji Thackersey and others others vs. Gomti and another—In person.

355-86—Mansukhlal and D.—Seereenbai vs. Jeejeebhai Eduljee Mody—Nanu and H.

403-86—Ardesir, H. and D—Ruttonjee Muncherji Colah vs. Dorabji Framji Panday—Crawford and B.

vs Gomti and another—In person.

412-86—Ardesir, H. and D.—Motilal Hurgowandas vs. Mahomed Rowji and others.—Tyabji and D.

301-86—Thakurdas D and C—Haridas Sobharam vs Ardaseer Jamsetji Amaria and others—Wadia and G, Payne G and S and In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

To speak to minutes of Decree.

172-86—Hore, C. and B.—Morarji Cullianji and others vs G H Gaddum and others—Little, S. F. and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

456-85—Tyabji and D—Ananduath Maharaj vs. Atmaram Kanoba—Winter and B.—Part heard.

505-85—Payne, G. and S—Haji Moosa Adum vs. Tulikabai and others—Khunderao M.—Part heard.

345-29951 of 86—Payne, G. and S—R B Sedgwick and another vs Morarji Goculdas—Pestonji and R. (S C C Suit.)

149-86—Chalk, W. and S.—Batlia Vithal and another vs. Hurkissondas Narrotumdas and another—Shamrao P—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HARY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Summary Suits.

6-87—Mansukhlal and D—Ruttonsey Moolji vs The Maharani Ice Co., Ld.

7-87—Mansukhlal and D—Devidas Ramdas vs The Maharani Ice Co., Ld.

Long Causes.

134-86—Payne, G. and S.—Allibhoy Khatao vs. Kesserbai and others—Macfarlane, E and H.—Part heard.

330-84—Mirza H. K. —Mirza Mahomed Casum vs. The Administrator General of Bombay and others—Little, S. F. and N.

441-85—Tyabji and D.—Deepcorebai vs. Manecbkai.—Wadia and G.

166-86—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Yenkoo Balloo vs. The Gordon Mills.—Craigie, L. and O.

194-86—Wilkin and B.—Fragji Dewji and others vs. Mowji Jairam.—Bomonjee and H.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

A QUESTION OF EXTRADITION.—A case was recently decided before Messrs. Tremlott and Smyth, in the Punjab Chief Court, which is interesting with regard to the question of extradition in Native States. Two men, Jumma and Phuli, were convicted by the Magistrate of the Ferozpur District of stealing three bullocks in the Faridkot State, and were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 15 each. The extradition of the prisoners was subsequently applied for, and the Government Advocate was directed to apply to the Chief Court, on the Revision side, to have the conviction set aside, as being made without jurisdiction. The Chief Court held that the Magistrate at Ferozpur might have convicted the accused of being in possession of stolen property, but not of theft committed in independent territory. It was open to the Chief Court, now, to transfer the conviction from the latter to the former Section of the Indian Penal Code ; but as extradition had been applied for, they would quash the conviction and trial, and leave it to the Ferozpur authorities to surrender the prisoners if the requirements of the extradition Act were complied with, or else to proceed against them for possession of stolen property.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....Rs.2,500,000
RESERVE FUND 2,000,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—62, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
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THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,00
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CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate on 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

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BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
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For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
December 12, 1885.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per dos. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 56 0	Rs 36
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	,, 58 0	,, 60 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	,, 46 0	,, ...
First Quality Dry	,, 36 0	,, 40 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-sur-CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	,, 44 0	,, 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABERTMANN, SOHNE, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinweis	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.

Braunsberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	,, ...	,, 21 0
Bernacasteler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefshofer	,, 28 0	,, ...
Ruercremeier-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharshofberger	,, 34 0	,, ...
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 13 0 ...

PORTWINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0 ...
Fine ,, ,,	,, 22 0 ...
Very fine ,, ,,	,, 27 0 ...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	,, 33 0 ...

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	,, ...
Lees Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	,, ...
Chateau Louville	,, 19 0	,, ...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	,, ...
Chateau Leoville	,, 23 0	,, ...
Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	,, ...

From MUNIER & SPANN.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	,, ...
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, ...
Chateau Larose	,, 23 0	,, ...

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	,, ...

From J. ROSMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	,, ...
Chateau Rosmer	,, 16 0	,, ...

From BRANDENBURG PER S. S. BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Lanse	,, 20 0	,, 22 0

BRANDY.

H. Montroe and Co. * * *	Rs. 18 0	...
F. Dussendier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0	...
Cognac, Fine Champagne Munzer-Red Bar fils	,, 24 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, gold capsules	,, 26 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 29 0	...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 34 0	...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 36 0	...

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 2 0	...

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 0	...
,, ,,	,, 22 0	...
Ben Cruachan's Blend*	,, 20 0	...
Cairndhu Blend	,, 16 0	...

BEER.

	Per dos. qts.	Per dos. pts.
St. Paull Beer	Rs.	Rs. 9-12
Salmer Export Beer	,, 5 5	,, ...
Hamburger Exprt Beer	,, 5 4	,, ...
Bavarian Export Beer	,, 6 0	,, 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	,, ...
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 8	,, 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 4	,, ...
Antone Dreher's	,, 6 4	,, 8

SUNDRIES.

Vin Marasque a case of 24 Bottles	Rs. 40 0	...
Finest Kummel	,, 20 0	...
Superior Vermouth	,, 19 0	...
Finest do	,, 20 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. 19 to 22	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	,, 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin 0 10
Do. do do	per 1 lb. ti 1 4
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	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. ...
Celery	,, ...	,, 0 9
French Beans	,, ...	,, 0 10
Young Cut Beans	,, ...	,, 0 10
oung Peas L	,, ...	,, 0 12
,, ,, II.	,, ...	,, 0 10
Peas for Soup	,, ...	,, 0 ...
Young Carrots	,, ...	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	,, ...	,, 0 10
Small Saussages	,, ...	,, 1 0
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Cerodalwurst	,, ...	,, 1 4
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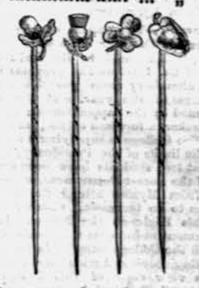

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